Outlook

H.P. 2025.6439 from 03 December 2025

Von dU Derek O'Barróid (FrH. THEODORIC v. Bárwald) <derek68job@gmail.com>
Datum Mi, 04.02.2026 13:08
An High Court Central Office <highcourtcentraloffice@courts.ie>
Cc willie.odea@oireachtas.ie <willie.odea@oireachtas.ie>; Jim O'Callaghan <jim.ocallaghan@oireachtas.ie>; dpp@dppireland.ie <dpp@dppireland.ie>; info@ag.irlgov.ie <info@ag.irlgov.ie>; Presidents info <info@president.ie>

https://archive.org/details/ex-partie-03.02.26_202602

To:
Ms. Kim Duffy
Principal Registrar
High Court Central Office
Four Courts
Dublin 7

Date: 3 February 2026

Subject: Complaint under Section 56, Courts Service Act 1998 – conduct of Conor D

Dear Ms. Duffy,

Be advised that I am fully familiar with the procedural requirements for judicial review applications.

The rejection notice drafted by your subordinate Conor D contains these errors:

1. My name was spelled incorrectly. The correct judicial spelling is Derek O'Barróid. Any other spelling is invalid and judicially worthless.

2. My address was misspelled. The correct address is Am Weidebaum, Béthar na Duga, Luimneach, Éire. Any other version is invalid.

3. My country was rendered as Eire, a form that reduces it to a burden. The correct name of this sovereign state is Éire.

Further, I point out to the court and all its officers that I seek judicial review of the following repugnant behaviour:

harassment, wrongful incarceration, attempted murder by members of the Garda Síochána, the same harassment inside this very court, and repeated fobbing-off by your staff.

Further, Conor D rejected my affidavit on three further grounds:

- that it lacks a title: it is titled AFFIDAVIT. Order 84 does not require more.
  Order 40, Rule 7:
  "Every affidavit shall be entitled in the cause or matter in which it is sworn; but in every case in which there are more than one plaintiff or defendant, it shall be sufficient to state the full name of the first plaintiff or defendant, respectively, and that there are other plaintiffs or defendants as the case may be..."

  Order 84, Rule 20(2):
  "Such affidavit shall be entitled: THE HIGH COURT JUDICIAL REVIEW BETWEEN A.B.... APPLICANT AND C.D.... RESPONDENT."

- that the jurat omits an address: it now has it, not because he made it law, but because I do.
  Order 40, Rule 13(1):
  "Every affidavit shall state the description, trade, profession or employment of the deponent and: (i) the deponent's place of business... or (ii) the true place of abode of the deponent."

  Order 40, Rule 10:
  "Every person empowered by law to administer an oath shall express the date on which and the place where he takes any affidavit."

→ No mention of address *in the jurat*.

- that my passport must "state" a photograph: every passport contains one. Copies are attached. He can open his eyes.

Order 40, Rule 19(1)(c):
"that the identity of the deponent has been established by him by reference to a relevant document containing a photograph of the deponent before the affidavit was taken, and in a case to which paragraph (e) applies shall give particulars of the relevant document concerned."

On 3 December 2025 the High Court accepted affidavit HP 2025/6439, sworn before M. Prosekina, Commissioner for Oaths, St. Mary's Abbey Street, Dublin 7.

Since then I have endured harassment by Gardaí inside this very court. Those matters will be litigated.

Any further Mickey Mouse arguments from Conor D, Aoife Duffy or any official will be obstruction. The former Minister McEntee and the present Minister for Justice will answer for this obstruction alone.

Éire is a republic. I will not stand for any other form of law.

Yours sincerely,

Derek O'Barróid
An Weidebaum
Bóthar na Duga
Luimneach
Éire

Topic	Description	Key Elements	Related Sections in Final Document
Amendments for EU and International Law	Added references to EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (e.g., Articles 3, 47), Treaty on European Union (successor to Treaty of Rome), Völkerrecht, and German Grundgesetz (Articles 19(4), 104, 25). Emphasized that these are binding national law per Bunreacht na hÉireann Articles 15.2 and 29.	- Integrated into averments for multiple accused to strengthen constitutional arguments. - Highlighted sovereignty ("Harp without a crown").	Incorporated in averments across sections, e.g., paragraphs 3, 8, 17, 22, 24, 37, 43, 48, 55, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 90, 91.
Adding Ombudsman and HSE Staff	Expanded the complaint to include Ger Deering (Ombudsman), Ann O'Sullivan (HSE), and Elaine Brady (Early Resolution Unit) for failing to investigate complaints,	- Reasons: Refusal to probe arbitrary incarceration and unredacted files. - Tied to s.41 obstruction of justice.	Paragraphs 63-73 (Ger Deering), 74-78 (Ann O'Sullivan), 79-83 (Elaine Brady).

Topic	Description	Key Elements	Related Sections in Final Document
	withholding files, and claiming no jurisdiction, citing Mental Health Act 2001 s.12 and Ombudsman Act 1980.		
Judge Patricia Harney Section	Detailed charges against Judge Harney for remand without interpreter/solicitor, permitting Garda harassment, claiming ultra vires jurisdiction, refusing files. Called for striking off, referencing nemo iudex in causa sua and ECHR Article 6.	- Dates: 9 June 2025 (remand), 10 December 2025 (harassment). - Linked to Garda Act 2005 s.7(1).	Paragraphs 29-37.
Judge Carol Anne Coolican Section	Charged Coolican for "no order" ruling, reincarceration, ignoring injuries, using "I" pronoun (repugnant to Grundgesetz Article 101), refusing mandamus/habeas corpus. Called for striking off, referencing dictatorial positions in a democratic republic.	- Dates: 10 June 2025 ("no order"), 11 June 2025 (reproduction in court). - Tied to ECHR Article 6, Bunreacht Articles 15.2/29.	Paragraphs 38-43.
Minister Jim O'Callaghan Section	Charged the Minister for incompetence in overseeing Garda (likened to RUC/SA/Stasi), failing to reform legislation, referencing Kästner poem and historical analogies (Buchenwald, Nuremberg, Burgundian Wars, Gulags). Incorporated custom Garda oath and economic argument against riot gear/positions.	- Statutes: Garda Act 2005 s.7(1), Bunreacht Preamble/Article 9.3, Le Lievre v Gould [1893], Courts Service Act 1998 s.5(1)(e), Beaddish v DPP [2001]. - Added long historical caveat and oath as paragraphs.	Paragraphs 84-91.
Limerick Prison Governor Section	Charged the Governor for accepting incarceration without notification of reasons, exposing to substandard cells, strip search, threats, abuse, medical interference. Referenced Prison Rules 2007 (Rules 4, 6, 11, 33), Prisons Act 2007 s.3.	- Date: 9 June 2025 onward. - Name: Mr. Mark Kennedy (per Irish Prison Service).	Paragraphs 92-96 (new section added, renumbered accordingly).

High Court Central Office
Four Courts
Dublin 7

Dear Sir or Madam,

I, Derek O'Barróid, of
Am Weidelsaum, Bóthar na Duga, Luimneach, Éire,

Re: Affidavit: abject failure of the rule of law in the European Union , repugnant to Article 67 TEU and the Lisbon Treaty, pacta sunt servanda. [TEU 67; Lisbon Art 2]

hereby make affidavit and application for consolidation of all matters touching upon High Court record **HP 2025.6439 filed 3 December 2025**, and all ancillary applications.

These include email applications lodged over the last two months, particularly since 10 December 2025 , the seventy-seventh anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a document largely unheeded and directionally ignored. On that day, after being called by Judge Harney, I was harassed by Gardaí in open court. [Art 6 ECHR]

The duty of the Garda Síochána is not to be unnecessarily present in courtrooms. Their duty has been legislated for in the Garda Síochána Act 2005, section seven, and in the behaviour regulations of 2024 and 2025. Harassment of a person approaching the bench is not one of their duties. [Art 3 ECHR]

Nor is it their duty to accept documents directed to the registrar for the sitting judge. The object of this judicial review is to examine the competence of the Garda Síochána in interpreting legislation between upholding the law, vindication, and professing criminality. [Art 34.1 BnÉ]

The duties of the court under Article 34.1 of Bunreacht na hÉireann are in connection with Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. [BnÉ 34.1; ECHR 6]

The duties of the Court Service are set out in statute and in Article 47 of the European Charter of Fundamental Rights , national law through Articles 15.2 and 29 of Bunreacht na hÉireann. [Courts Act 1998; CFR 47; BnÉ 15.2, 29]

Not only must courts be impartial, the court service owes me a duty of care. This review also examines the incompetence of previous Ministers in enacting non-constitutional regulations contrary to the common good , regulations that turned the turbulent seventies and eighties, when a Renault 4 sufficed, into today's water-cannon, taser, riot-gear state. [BnÉ 40.3; CFR 52]

Since my arbitrary deportation from the Federal Republic of Germany, I have been arbitrarily detained, harassed, incarcerated, almost murdered, and attacked in the cell by members of the Garda Síochána. [ECHR 5, 3, 8]

I respect the uniform , not necessarily the man wearing it, but out of brotherhood I offer him basic respect and protection under the rule of law. The uniform is protected by the Geneva Convention. The man's dignity is vindicated by the courts. [BnÉ 40.3.2; ECHR 3]

It is the duty of the court to vindicate the man , and thereby lift society above the promiscuous squalor of barbarity. I hold locus standi under Article 9.3 of Bunreacht na hÉireann. [BnÉ 9.3]

I can defend myself, even against these blue shirts, but I choose to do so judicially, before an open court, under the Harp without a crown, under the rule of law. Therefore, for these proceedings, we call this affidavit. To amuse Mr. Conor D., we highlight the abject failure of the rule of law in the European Union , repugnant to Article 67 TEU and the Lisbon Treaty, pacta sunt servanda. [TEU 67; Lisbon Art 2]

Mr. D's retort is unsigned; there is no judicial redress possible because the person is not identifiable. This paper is non-contractual and therefore non-constitutional. [BnÉ 15.2.1]

It is evidence of a perversion of justice. Equally, the retorts by Ms. D on 3 December are unsigned, unconstitutional, and as necessary to identify Aoife in a lineup with other alleged criminals. The Petty Sessions Act 1851, section ten, prescribes that all information must be accepted by the judge. [PSA 1851, s10]

All information is the words. The words are the information. The necessity for a Commissioner for Oaths to sign a document is without further requirement, appraisal also noted and rejected by Mr. D and Ms. D. Obviously the solicitor is soliciting his ten euros without accountability. [Solicitors Act 1954, s58 TCA 1997, s18]

If the man signs the document and is not aware that the wording must contain "containing a photograph", for what purpose is he there? [Juries Act 1927, s9]

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch sets forth that solicitors are service contractors, and in civil procedure, the litigant is responsible for failures of the qualified solicitor. Maybe, if the court is not capable of understanding, that makes a complete cock-up of the system. Just imagine, if your toilet is blocked, do you call a qualified tradesman or a solicitor to fix the blockage? [Consumer Rights Act 2022]

The tradesman is a work contractor and he guarantees his work. The solicitor, so if your bathroom floods with your own faeces, you are responsible for that failure. [BGB § 280]

And considering the Roman Latin premise that the court knows the law, for what purpose do we have these sons and daughters of the province who manage to get a law degree? It is obvious the tradition calls that I instruct the solicitor, who in turn instructs the barrister, who speaks at the court. Who has the right to the impartial court's ear, the barrister or the plaintiff?

I point out to the court that in a democracy only the emptying of a ballot box guarantees the position of a minister.

No other competences are necessary. It is my duty as a democrat, as a republican, to expose the abject failures of these ballot-box empties. In the solemn execution of electoral duty, the officer empties the ballot box with all the gravity of a chamberlain emptying the privy, yet whereas the latter rids the palace of its ordure, the former often preserves the stench, and multiplies it by statute.

Derek O'Barróid
3 February 2026

Affidavid: abject failure of the rule of law in the European Union , repugnant to Article 67 TEU and the Lisbon Treaty, pacta sunt servanda. [TEU 67; Lisbon Art 2]

Pursuant to Section 10 of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act 1851 and Order 15, Rule 1 of the District Court Rules, I, Derek O'Barróid, make sworn complaint and respectfully apply that summonses issue against the persons hereinafter named for offences committed within the jurisdiction of this Court.

I say:

Whenever one person is by circumstances placed in such a position with regard to another, that everyone of ordinary sense who did think would at once recognise that if he did not use ordinary care and skill in his own conduct with regard to those circumstances he would cause danger of injury to the person or property of the other, a duty arises to use ordinary care and skill to avoid such danger. A person is entitled to be as negligent as he pleases toward the whole world if he owes no duty to them.

One must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which you can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure your neighbour. The person so affected is my neighbour in law. A local authority owes a common duty of care in the course of its operations to members of the public who will be physically affected by those operations.

Firstly, it shall be tested, is there a relationship between the parties such that carelessness on the part of the one is likely to cause damage to the other?

Secondly, it shall be tested; is there any consideration which ought to negative or to reduce the duty?

Therefore, before any duty can arise there must be foreseeability, proximity, and what is fair, just and reasonable.

The Garda Síochána have a duty, enacted under section 7 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005 by Senior Counsel Michael McDowell when Attorney General and Minister for Justice to investigate every offence. against the following successive Ministers for Justice (2005 to present):

– Michael McDowell
– Brian Lenihan
– Dermot Ahern
– Alan Shatter
– Frances Fitzgerald
– Charlie Flanagan
– Helen McEntee
– Jim O'Callaghan

From the Preamble of Bunreacht na hÉireann the State pledges fidelity to the common good; Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights binds that good to brotherhood. To stand aside from a neighbour's wound is to break both constitutions.

Derek O'Barróid
3 February 2026

EX PARTE MOTION
HIGH COURT OF IRELAND
RECORD NO. HP 2025.6439

I, Derek O'Barróid, applicant in person, do hereby move this Honourable Court ex parte for the following reliefs:

The essence of judicial duty demands that no conflict of law be presumed unless unavoidable; that proceedings remain open to the public; and that no individual, least of all the citizen before the bar, be left unprotected by secret process or silent court.

Therefore, this Court, as guardian of the Constitution, must extend its shield not only to my person but to the very State, lest the rule of law itself, stripped of voice, be left bleeding on the steps of justice.

1. An order admitting the applicant as next friend to the State, the successive Ministers for Justice since 2005 having failed to nominate or maintain a proper respondent.

2. An order that all filings in HP 2025.6439 be deemed filed against the State at large, or against the following successive Ministers for Justice (2005 to present):
– Michael McDowell
– Brian Lenihan
– Dermot Ahern
– Alan Shatter
– Frances Fitzgerald
– Charlie Flanagan
– Helen McEntee
– Jim O'Callaghan

3. An order that the following further be named respondents:
– The President of Ireland,
– The successive Attorneys General since 2005,
– The Director of Public Prosecutions —

each bound by oath to defend the Constitution and therefore holding locus standi to refuse assent to unconstitutional legislation. They did not. We do not need hall-less people.

4. An order for expedition of hearing, the matter being urgent in the vindication of Article 40.3 Bunreacht na hÉireann and Article 6 ECHR.

5. As to costs: the conduct complained of is constitutional and criminal. It is repugnant to Article 40.4.1° Bunreacht na hÉireann. There are no financial costs — only the cost of dignity, and the cost of the rule of law.

6. An order directing the Director of Public Prosecutions to ascertain and furnish to the Court, and thence to the applicant, the correct and current addresses for service of summonses upon the named respondents, so that proper delivery may be effected in accordance with the Rules of the Superior Courts. Personal investigation by the applicant could be construed as harassment.

7. An order that no respondent shall attempt to contact the applicant, his family or associates, in any manner whatsoever — such contact being without legal ability and capable of being construed as harassment.

8. The Court is required to accept this affidavit on my personal oath – I being over eighteen years of age and fully aware of the consequences of perjury. If not satisfied, the Court must appoint a Commissioner for Oaths capable of understanding his duty to the Court, to the person, and to the State.

9. Such further or other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

Grounds:

1. Article 9.3 Bunreacht na hÉireann – locus standi of every citizen to challenge government.

2. Article 6 ECHR – fair trial; Garda obstruction violates.

3. Article 40.3 Bunreacht – duty of court to vindicate rights.

4. Article 40.4.1 Bunreacht – repugnant behaviour by Ministers.

5. Commissioners for Oaths Act 1872 s.5 – affidavit valid on my oath if court accepts; else appoint commissioner.

6. Garda Síochána Act 2005 s.7 – duty to investigate, not harass.

7. Judicial Review Act 2000 s.5 – court may supply missing respondent.

8. Successive Ministers liable for cumulative policy failure.

Derek O'Barróid
3 February 2026

Your Henker, Mr. Superintendent Andrew Lacey, failed to kill me in the prison cell. He had me in his hands and he failed. You're dolts, you worse than senseless things.

Under the paradigm of high-structured Rechtsstaatlichkeit, the court having assumed jurisdiction pursuant to § 321a ZPO, Article 6 ECHR, Article 103 GG, it is manifest that the removal of the duty norm "Pflicht" from the European Anthem, a deliberate act by the Council of Europe, constitutes a judicially reviewable breach of continuity between pre-Nazi constitutional consciousness and post-Weimar democratic legitimacy.

Von: Derek O'Barróid <henry.joe.mccracken.1798@gmail.com>
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 29. Januar 2026 14:39
Bis: EuropeDirectContactCentre@edcc.ec.europa.eu <EuropeDirectContactCentre@edcc.ec.europa.eu>; LK.Crime@garda.ie <lk.crime@garda.ie>; Info Mailbox <info@gsoc.ie>; enquiries@fiosru.ie <enquiries@fiosru.ie>; elaine.brady@ombudsman.ie <elaine.brady@ombudsman.ie>; CSSOFOIRequest@csso.gov.ie <CSSOFOIRequest@csso.gov.ie>; poststelle@sta-giessen.justiz.hessen.de <poststelle@sta-giessen.justiz.hessen.de>; Verwaltung@AG-Wiesbaden.Justiz.Hessen.de <Verwaltung@AG-Wiesbaden.Justiz.Hessen.de>; Bürgeranfragen (S18) <buergeranfrage-s18@bgh.bund.de>; Limerick Court Office <limerickcourtoffice@courts.ie>; highcourtcentraloffice@courts.ie <highcourtcentraloffice@courts.ie>; supremecourt@courts.ie <supremecourt@courts.ie>; kanzlei@bundesverfassungsgericht.de <kanzlei@bundesverfassungsgericht.de>; Jim O'Callaghan <jim.ocallaghan@oireachtas.ie>; Simon.harris@oireachtas.ie <simon.harris@oireachtas.ie>; Taoiseach@Taoiseach.Gov.IE <Taoiseach@Taoiseach.Gov.IE>; info@stk.hessen.de <info@stk.hessen.de>; bundespraesidialamt@bpra.bund.de <bundespraesidialamt@bpra.bund.de>; Presidents info <info@president.ie>; roberta.metsola@europarl.europa.eu <roberta.metsola@europarl.europa.eu>; ursula.von-der-leyen@ec.europa.eu <ursula.von-der-leyen@ec.europa.eu>

Cc: willie.odea@oireachtas.ie <willie.odea@oireachtas.ie>; Dee Ryan <dee.ryan@oireachtas.ie>
Betreff: Do fhreagra Europe Direct uimh #7210976. Directive (EU) 2019/1937; tréasún in aghaidh an Aontais Eorpaigh

A chairde go léir,

Má tá deachtaí agat, téigh i gcomhairle le hatuirnae de do rogha féin le do thoil.

A bhríd, a bhríd, tar chun mo thí tar chun an tí agam anocht a bhríd (a bhríd), tar ó tar chun an tí agam anocht ó orcail dia an dorlar do bhríd ir lig do bhríd teacht irteach. A bhríd, (a bhríd) tar thú chun an tí agam anocht.
Teighroh fibh ar bhur gcúna,
déarfaroh fibh umhlaíocht,
agus ligfroh brío bheannachtach irteach.
O tar irteach, tá céad fáilte romhat, a bhríd.
Tar irteach, a bhríd, agus tabhair dúmn do bheannachtaí.

Bríg mhór. dia na héirge, dia na file, dia na leighir, dia na firinne.A n t-eachán a tháirtáil an miotail fa time, mar a tháirtáil fíor na mbréagaithe. An bolg a dhóth an laraim, mar a dhóth an duine droch-chroí. dia na breithimh. dia na bhfirinne.

Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851

Informations and complaints.

10. Whenever information shall be given to any justice that any person has committed or is suspected to have committed any treason, felony, misdemeanor, or other offence, within the limits of the jurisdiction of such justice, for which such person shall be punishable either by indictment or upon a summary conviction; or that any person has committed or is suspected to have committed any such crime or offence elsewhere out of the jurisdiction of such justice, either in Great Britain or Ireland,

1. Whenever it is intended that a summons only shall issue to require the attendance of any person, the information or complaint may be made either with or without oath, and either in writing or not, according as the justice shall see fit:

Order 15: Issue Of Summonses Alleging Offences* [1]
O.15, r.1 Making of complaint to and issue of summons by a Judge.
1.(1) Where in the first instance a summons is sought pursuant to section 10 of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act 1851 to require the attendance before the Court of a person against whom a complaint is made, the complaint shall be made to a Judge and may be made with or without oath as the Judge shall direct.

Derek O'Barróid
Passport No: PU 2856758
Passport Card No: C27040698
Date of Birth: 09/03/1968
Am Weidebaum
Bóthar na Duga
Luimneach
Éire

27 January 2026

His Honour Judge Paul Kelly
District Court
Mulgrave Street
Limerick
Éire

Re: Consolidated Application for Summonses in Respect of Offences Contrary to Section 2 of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, Section 41 of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925, and Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939; to be Heard Conjointly at Limerick District Court; and Further Application for Order of Confiscation and Production of Records Pursuant to Section 9 of the Criminal Justice Act 1994 and Inherent Jurisdiction

The Court is called upon, and I say;

I, Derek O'Barróid, of the above address, do hereby make this complaint and information, pursuant to the Courts (No. 3) Act 1986 and Order 12 of the District Court Rules 1997 (S.I. No. 93/1997), as amended, for the purpose of initiating summary proceedings against:

(a) Andrew Lacey, Superintendent of An Garda Síochána, Henry Street Garda Station, Limerick;
(b) Maria Browne, Chief State Solicitor, Chief State Solicitor's Office, Smithfield Hall, Bow Street, Dublin 7;
(c) Michael Delany, Office Manager, Limerick Court Office, Mulgrave Street Courthouse, Limerick;
(d) Andrew Fethersonhaugh, Designated Officer, Fiosrú, 150 Upper Abbey Street, Dublin 1;
(e) Aoife Duffy, Administrator/Registrar, High Court Central Office, Four Courts, Dublin 7;
(f) Garda D100 (identity to be ascertained through official records), An Garda Síochána, assigned to Central Criminal Court, Dublin;
(g) Garda Michael McGrath D183, An Garda Síochána, assigned to High Court, Dublin;
(h) Members of Special Branch (identities to be ascertained through official records), An Garda Síochána, involved in harassment at High Court and Central Criminal Court on 3 December 2025 and 26 November 2025;
(i) Judge Eamon Creagh, High Court Judge, Four Courts, Dublin 7;
(j) Judge Patricia Harney, District Court Judge, Limerick District Court, Mulgrave Street, Limerick;
(k) Judge Carol Anne Coolican, District Court Judge, Limerick District Court, Mulgrave Street, Limerick;
(l) Bettina Limperg, President of the Bundesgerichtshof, 76125 Karlsruhe, Germany;
(m) The Chief Prosecutor, Staatsanwaltschaft Gießen, Marburger Straße 2, 35390 Gießen, Germany;
(n) Stephen Finlan, Freedom of Information Officer, Chief State Solicitor's Office, Smithfield Hall, Bow Street, Dublin 7;
(o) Dr. Wagner, Richterin am Amtsgericht, Amtsgericht Wiesbaden, Germany;
(p) Mr. Donal O'Donnell, Chief Justice of Ireland, Supreme Court of Ireland, Four Courts, Dublin 7;
(q) Ger Deering, Ombudsman, Office of the Ombudsman, 6 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2;
(r) Ann O'Sullivan, Health Service Executive, Limerick;

(s) Elaine Brady, Early Resolution Unit, Office of the Ombudsman, 6 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2;
(t) Jim O'Callaghan, Minister for Justice, Department of Justice, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2.
(u) Governor of Limerick Prison. Mr Mark Kennedy

The complainant as witness states as follows:

In respect of Andrew Lacey:

1. On or about the 8th day of June 2025, at approximately 04:30 hours, within the premises of Henry Street Garda Station, Limerick, in the District Court Area of Limerick, District No. 19, the said Andrew Lacey, without lawful excuse, intentionally or recklessly applied force to or caused an impact on the body of the complainant, to wit, by participating in and directing an assault upon the complainant whilst the complainant was detained in a cell, in the company of three other members of An Garda Síochána whose identities are presently unknown to the complainant but ascertainable through official records.

2. The aforesaid acts constituted a direct application of force, including but not limited to physical strikes and restraint, causing immediate harm and apprehension of further violence, without the consent of the complainant, contrary to Section 2(1)(a) of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997.

3. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of lawful arrest or detention but amounted to an unlawful and excessive use of force during custody, thereby constituting an infringement upon the complainant's right to the integrity of the person pursuant to Article 3 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

In respect of Maria Browne:

4. On or about the 19th day of January 2026, and divers dates antecedent thereto, within the jurisdiction of the District Court Area of Limerick, District No. 19, the said Maria Browne, in her capacity as Chief State Solicitor or through agents under her direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, withhold or refuse access to records pertaining to the complainant, including but not limited to those requested under the Freedom of Information Act 2014, thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

5. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of statutory obligations, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

6. Furthermore, the said Maria Browne did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority in Saorstát Éireann (now the State) by purporting to exercise powers not vested in her office, including the arbitrary denial of access to public records and the invocation of exemptions under Section 42(f) of the Freedom of Information Act 2014 in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

7. In addition, the said Maria Browne did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of concealment and the orchestration of procedural deflections, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

8. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental

Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht).

In respect of Michael Delany:

9. On divers dates, most recently the 26th day of January 2026, but with the first documented attempt to pervert justice occurring on or about the 12th day of June 2025 as evidenced by the correspondence and court orders provided, the said Michael Delany, in his capacity as Office Manager or through agents under his direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, refuse or fail to accept and process lawful complaints for the issuance of summonses pursuant to Order 15 of the District Court Rules 1997 (S.I. No. 93/1997), thereby interfering with the administration of justice, contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

10. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of statutory obligations, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

11. Furthermore, the said Michael Delany did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority in Saorstát Éireann (now the State) by purporting to exercise powers not vested in his office, including the arbitrary refusal to process applications under Order 15 of the District Court Rules 1997 (S.I. No. 93/1997), in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

12. In addition, the said Michael Delany did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of concealment and the orchestration of procedural deflections, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

13. Further or alternatively, the said Michael Delany did, with intent to obstruct or pervert the course of justice, fail or refuse to file, lay before the court, or otherwise process the complainant's extensive High Court action, which addresses matters arising from District Court proceedings that are ultra vires the jurisdiction of the District Court, thereby impeding the transfer or escalation of such matters to the appropriate superior court and interfering with the administration of justice, contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

14. Further or alternatively, on or about the 12th day of June 2025, the said Michael Delany did, in response to the complainant's application for access to his personal data under the name Derek O'Barróid, unlawfully disclose and provide records pertaining to a third party, to wit, a Mr. Barrett, thereby committing an unauthorised disclosure of personal data obtained without authority, contrary to Section 145 of the Data Protection Act 2018, and breaching the principle of confidentiality under Article 5(1)(f) of the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

15. The aforesaid disclosure, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of the complainant's explicit request for his own data under his judicial name Derek O'Barróid (noting that "Barrett" is merely a transliteration and not the complainant's legal or judicial identity), amounts to a serious infringement of data protection obligations, impeding the complainant's rights to accurate and secure processing of personal data, contrary to Section 91 (right of access) and Section 92 (right to rectification) of the Data Protection Act 2018.

16. Furthermore, the said Michael Delany did, by refusing to engage in a clarifying conversation as requested by the complainant, contribute to the perpetuation of errors that might otherwise have been rectified, thereby potentially averting the necessity for subsequent actions against District Court Judges Coolican and Harney for conduct amounting to treason.

17. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht).

In respect of Andrew Fetherstonhaugh:

18. On or about the 26th day of January 2026, and divers dates antecedent thereto, the said Andrew Fetherstonhaugh, in his capacity as Designated Officer or through agents under his direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by posing a ludicrous question as to whether the complainant still wished to make a report of possible wrongdoings, thereby evading or failing to fulfil the statutory duty to investigate complaints, contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

19. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under Section 102 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005 (imposing a duty on the Ombudsman Commission to investigate complaints concerning the conduct of members of the Garda Síochána) and Section 5 of the Protected Disclosures Act 2014 (requiring procedures for dealing with protected disclosures), amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

20. Furthermore, the said Andrew Fetherstonhaugh did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in his office, including the arbitrary deflection of investigative duties in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

21. In addition, the said Andrew Fetherstonhaugh did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of investigative inaction and the orchestration of procedural evasions, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

22. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht); moreover, whilst Section 14 of the Civil Liability Act 1961 pertains to the identification of concurrent wrongdoers in civil proceedings and does not extend to criminal matters, the failure to investigate exposes concurrent civil liability as a joint tortfeasor for negligence or breach of statutory duty, which may be pursued separately.

In respect of Aoife Duffy:

23. On or about the 26th day of January 2026, and divers dates antecedent thereto, including 3 December 2025, the said Aoife Duffy, in her capacity as Administrator/Registrar or through agents under her direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by refusing to process or accept soft copy documents for the complainant's High Court action and failing to address harassment impeding the filing thereof, thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

24. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of statutory obligations under the Courts Service Act 1998, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy in matters ultra vires the District Court, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, and further contrary to Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial.

In respect of Garda D100:

25. On or about the 26th day of November 2025, at the Central Criminal Court, Dublin, the said Garda D100, without lawful excuse, did harass and hamper the complainant while seeking court access, thereby interfering with the administration of justice, contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, and further contrary to Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial.

In respect of Garda Michael McGrath D183:

26. On or about the 3rd day of December 2025, at the High Court Central Office, Dublin, the said Garda Michael McGrath D183, without lawful excuse, did harass and hamper the complainant while entering dockets, thereby interfering with the administration of justice, contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, and further contrary to Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial.

In respect of Members of Special Branch:

27. On or about the 3rd day of December 2025 and 26th day of November 2025, at the High Court and Central Criminal Court, Dublin, the said Members of Special Branch, without lawful excuse, did harass and hamper the complainant during filing and access proceedings, thereby interfering with the administration of justice, contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, and further contrary to Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial.

In respect of Judge Eamon Creagh:

28. On divers dates, the said Judge Eamon Creagh did, with intent to obstruct or pervert the course of justice, claim illiteracy or otherwise fail to comprehend or address the complainant's submissions in a manner unbecoming a High Court Judge, thereby interfering with the administration of justice, contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, notwithstanding any purported judicial immunity where actions exceed jurisdiction or involve malice, and further contrary to Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial.

In respect of Judge Patricia Harney:

29. On or about the 9th day of June 2025, the said Judge Patricia Harney, in her capacity as District Court Judge or through agents under her direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by remanding the complainant in custody to Limerick Prison without providing an interpreter (notwithstanding the complainant's recourse to German in the absence thereof), without appointing a solicitor, and within a conveyor belt judicial system, thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

30. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under Article 34 of Bunreacht na hÉireann (administration of justice) and the inherent duty to ensure fair procedures, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the

complainant's lawful rights to a fair hearing, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

31. Furthermore, the said Judge Patricia Harney did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the judicial authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in her office, including the imposition of remand in circumstances repugnant to natural justice (nemo iudex in causa sua), in a manner constituting pretence to judicial function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

32. In addition, the said Judge Patricia Harney did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the failure to address the complainant's loss of consciousness due to cerebral hypoxia occasioned by an assault by members of An Garda Síochána on the 7th day of June 2025 (involving pressure to the ground following an attack from behind), thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

33. Further or alternatively, on or about the 10th day of December 2025 (being the 77th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), the said Judge Patricia Harney did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by permitting harassment of the complainant in open court by members of An Garda Síochána (whose behaviour and presence were repugnant to Section 7(1) of the Garda Síochána Act 2005 and recent amendments pertaining to behavioural practice), claiming jurisdiction ultra vires, and refusing acceptance of files, thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

34. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under Article 34 of Bunreacht na hÉireann (administration of justice) and the inherent duty to ensure fair procedures, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

35. Furthermore, the said Judge Patricia Harney did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the judicial authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in her office, including the arbitrary refusal to entertain proceedings and the tolerance of harassment in a manner constituting pretence to judicial function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

36. In addition, the said Judge Patricia Harney did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of judicial inaction in the face of repugnant conduct and the orchestration of procedural refusals, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

37. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate judicial duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht); and further avers that such conduct necessitates the striking off of the said Judge Patricia Harney from judicial office, with appeals to the Circuit Court being actively blocked by the said Michael Delany.

In respect of Judge Carol Anne Coolican:

38. On or about the 11th day of June 2025, the said Judge Carol Anne Coolican, in her capacity as District Court Judge or through agents under her direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by rendering an order of "no order" in respect of the complaint without due respect to the complainant's rights under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights (incorporated with Articles 15.2 and 29 of Bunreacht na hÉireann),

notwithstanding the absence of an interpreter, the failure to appoint a solicitor, and the presence of a very large number of members of An Garda Síochána in the courtroom who ignored attempts to advise them to procure a solicitor, exhibiting blank faces indicative of pluralistic ignorance, misfeasance, and cognitive dissonance—such behaviour being reminiscent of horrors commemorated these very days in the Federal Republic of Germany—thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

39. Further or alternatively, on or about the 11th day of June 2025, the said Judge Carol Anne Coolican did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by presiding over the complainant's production in court amidst a large number of members of An Garda Síochána, whilst the complainant appeared in a ripped shirt and bruised condition, with the Garda refusing to relate the complainant's injuries to the Judge; the complainant stood in a glass dock (aquarium), an unidentified Garda sergeant read from some document, and the complainant spoke in broken English seeking a writ of mandamus under Order 84 to be free, deeming habeas corpus beyond the alleged Judge's pale expression, thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

40. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under Article 34 of Bunreacht na hÉireann (administration of justice) and the inherent duty to ensure fair procedures, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful rights to a fair hearing, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

41. Furthermore, the said Judge Carol Anne Coolican did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the judicial authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in her office, including the rendering of orders and presiding over proceedings in circumstances repugnant to natural justice (nemo iudex in causa sua), in a manner constituting pretence to judicial function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

42. In addition, the said Judge Carol Anne Coolican did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the failure to address the complainant's prior assault by members of An Garda Síochána and the presence of Garda in court contributing to intimidation, as well as the use of the personal pronoun "I" by a sitting judge, repugnant to Article 101 of the Grundgesetz (Basic Law) of the Federal Republic of Germany, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

43. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate judicial duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht); and further avers that such conduct necessitates the striking off of the said Judge Carol Anne Coolican and others from their dictatorial positions, as Éire is a democratic republic.

In respect of Bettina Limperg:

44. On or about the 19th day of January 2026, and divers dates antecedent thereto, the said Bettina Limperg, in her capacity as President of the Bundesgerichtshof or through agents under her direction (including Wandner), did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by refusing to hear or act upon a case concerning the murder of Mr. Barrett, thereby constituting an abject failure of the rule of law and amounting to an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, insofar as such conduct coincides with and exacerbates the institutional obstructions within the jurisdiction of this Court.

45. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under the Grundgesetz (Basic Law) of the Federal Republic of Germany, particularly Article 19(4) thereof (providing for legal recourse against public authority acts), amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy in interconnected international matters, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

46. Furthermore, the said Bettina Limperg did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of judicial authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in her office, including the arbitrary refusal to entertain proceedings in a manner constituting pretence to judicial function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

47. In addition, the said Bettina Limperg did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of judicial inaction and the orchestration of procedural refusals, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

48. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate judicial duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, incorporating an international dimension that underscores the coinciding failure of the rule of law across jurisdictions, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht) as incorporated pursuant to Article 25 of the Grundgesetz; and the complainant further avers that, pursuant to Articles 15.2 and 29 of Bunreacht na hÉireann, international European Union laws constitute national law and are not merely directional, as Éire remains a sovereign republic wherein such ratified international laws are binding upon Irish courts and their services, with the Harp without a crown deciding who does what, when, and where.

In respect of the Chief Prosecutor, Staatsanwaltschaft Gießen:

49. On or about the 26th day of January 2026, and divers dates antecedent thereto, the said Chief Prosecutor of the Staatsanwaltschaft Gießen, in his or her capacity or through agents under his or her direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by refusing to investigate complaints against the Minister for Health Ms. McNiall, thereby constituting an abject failure of the rule of law and amounting to an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, insofar as such conduct coincides with and exacerbates the institutional obstructions within the jurisdiction of this Court.

50. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under the Strafprozessordnung (Code of Criminal Procedure) of the Federal Republic of Germany, particularly Section 152 thereof (imposing a duty to investigate suspected criminal offences), amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy in interconnected international matters, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

51. Furthermore, the said Chief Prosecutor did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of prosecutorial authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in his or her office, including the arbitrary refusal to initiate investigations in a manner constituting pretence to prosecutorial function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

52. In addition, the said Chief Prosecutor did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of prosecutorial inaction and

the orchestration of procedural refusals, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

53. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate prosecutorial duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, incorporating an international dimension that underscores the coinciding failure of the rule of law across jurisdictions, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht) as incorporated pursuant to Article 25 of the Grundgesetz; and the complainant further avers that, pursuant to Articles 15.2 and 29 of Bunreacht na hÉireann, international European Union laws constitute national law and are not merely directional, as Éire remains a sovereign republic wherein such ratified international laws are binding upon Irish courts and their services, with the Harp without a crown deciding who does what, when, and where.

In respect of Stephen Finlan:

54. On or about the 19th day of January 2026, and divers dates antecedent thereto, the said Stephen Finlan, in his capacity as Freedom of Information Officer or through agents under his direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by issuing a refusal under Section 42(f) of the Freedom of Information Act 2014 that constitutes an abject failure of duty, thereby withholding records pertaining to the complainant without lawful excuse, contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

55. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of statutory obligations under the Freedom of Information Act 2014, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

56. Furthermore, the said Stephen Finlan did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in his office, including the arbitrary invocation of exemptions in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

57. In addition, the said Stephen Finlan did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of concealment and the orchestration of procedural deflections, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

58. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht).

In respect of Dr. Wagner:

59. On or about the 5th day of February 2022, and divers dates antecedent thereto, the said Dr. Wagner, in her capacity as Richterin am Amtsgericht or through agents under her direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by ordering an arbitrary incarceration of the complainant pursuant to § 427 I FamFG, thereby constituting an abject failure of the rule of law and amounting to an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice

Act 1999, insofar as such conduct coincides with and exacerbates the institutional obstructions within the jurisdiction of this Court.

60. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under the Grundgesetz (Basic Law) of the Federal Republic of Germany, particularly Article 104 thereof (governing deprivation of liberty), amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy in interconnected international matters, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

61. Furthermore, the said Dr. Wagner did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of judicial authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in her office, including the arbitrary imposition of detention in a manner constituting pretence to judicial function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

62. In addition, the said Dr. Wagner did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of judicial inaction and the orchestration of procedural detentions, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

63. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate judicial duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, incorporating an international dimension that underscores the coinciding failure of the rule of law across jurisdictions, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Articles 6 and 47 thereof, enshrining the right to liberty and security, and the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht) as incorporated pursuant to Article 25 of the Grundgesetz; and the complainant further avers that, pursuant to Articles 15.2 and 29 of Bunreacht na hÉireann, international European Union laws constitute national law and are not merely directional, as Éire remains a sovereign republic wherein such ratified international laws are binding upon Irish courts and their services, with the Harp without a crown deciding who does what, when, and where.

In respect of Mr. Donal O'Donnell:

64. On or about the 19th day of May 2025, and divers dates antecedent thereto, the said Donal O'Donnell, in his capacity as Chief Justice of Ireland or through agents under his direction (including C. St J. O'Leary BL, Executive Legal Manager), did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by refusing judicial review in ultimo ratio when all other instances remained silent, thereby constituting an abject failure of the rule of law and amounting to an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, insofar as such conduct coincides with and exacerbates the institutional obstructions within the jurisdiction of this Court.

65. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under Article 34 of Bunreacht na hÉireann (administration of justice in public and right of access to the courts) and the inherent supervisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy in interconnected matters, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

66. Furthermore, the said Donal O'Donnell did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the judicial authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in his office, including the arbitrary refusal to entertain proceedings in a manner constituting pretence to judicial function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

67. In addition, the said Donal O'Donnell did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of judicial inaction and the orchestration of procedural refusals, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

68. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate judicial duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, incorporating an international dimension that underscores the coinciding failure of the rule of law across jurisdictions, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht).

In respect of Ger Deering:

69. On or about the 27th day of January 2026, and divers dates antecedent thereto, the said Ger Deering, in his capacity as Ombudsman or through agents under his direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by failing to investigate complaints concerning crimes of which the Office was made aware, including arbitrary incarceration by Health Service Executive staff pursuant to Forms 3B and 5 under Section 12 of the Mental Health Act 2001, notwithstanding evident involvement of entities within the Ombudsman's remit, thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

70. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under the Ombudsman Act 1980, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

71. Furthermore, the said Ger Deering did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in his office, including the arbitrary refusal to investigate matters within jurisdiction in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

72. In addition, the said Ger Deering did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of investigative inaction and the orchestration of procedural evasions, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

73. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht); and the complainant further avers that such conduct constitutes aiding and abetting offences under the aforesaid statutes.

In respect of Ann O'Sullivan:

74. On or about the 26th day of January 2026, and divers dates antecedent thereto, the said Ann O'Sullivan, in her capacity with the Health Service Executive or through agents under her direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by refusing to provide unredacted files pertaining to the complainant, including those relating to arbitrary incarceration pursuant to Forms 3B and 5 under Section 12 of the Mental Health Act 2001, thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

75. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of statutory obligations under the Freedom of Information Act 2014 and the Mental Health Act 2001, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

76. Furthermore, the said Ann O'Sullivan did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in her office, including the arbitrary withholding of records in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

77. In addition, the said Ann O'Sullivan did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of concealment and the orchestration of procedural deflections, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

78. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht); and the complainant further avers that such conduct constitutes aiding and abetting offences under the aforesaid statutes.

In respect of Elaine Brady:

79. On or about the 27th day of January 2026, the said Elaine Brady, in her capacity with the Early Resolution Unit or through agents under her direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by asserting no jurisdiction over complaints involving crimes of which the Office was aware, notwithstanding evident involvement of Health Service Executive staff in arbitrary incarceration pursuant to Forms 3B and 5 under Section 12 of the Mental Health Act 2001, thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

80. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under the Ombudsman Act 1980, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

81. Furthermore, the said Elaine Brady did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in her office, including the arbitrary deflection of complaints in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

82. In addition, the said Elaine Brady did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of investigative inaction and the orchestration of procedural evasions, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

83. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht); and the complainant further avers that such conduct constitutes aiding and abetting offences under the aforesaid statutes.

In respect of Jim O'Callaghan:

84. On divers dates, most recently antecedent to the 27th day of January 2026, the said Jim O'Callaghan, in his capacity as Minister for Justice or through agents under his direction, did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by exhibiting incompetence in the administration of justice, permitting the Garda Síochána to operate in a manner reminiscent of the RUC, SA, and Stasi, contrary to the duties imposed by Section 7(1) of the Garda Síochána Act 2005 (vindicating human rights and bringing criminals to justice), thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

85. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of obligations under Article 40 of Bunreacht na hÉireann (personal rights) and the inherent executive duty to uphold the rule of law, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

86. Furthermore, the said Jim O'Callaghan did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in his office, including the failure to enact simple legislative changes that could avert Garda conduct akin to that evoked in Erich Kästner's poem "Kennst du das Land, wo die Kanonen blühen?" (as experienced in 1933 with book burnings leading to the comment that "such they'll burn people," which came true), in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

87. In addition, the said Jim O'Callaghan did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the maintenance of systemic incompetence allowing oppressive directions for the Garda, thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

88. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht) as incorporated pursuant to Article 25 of the Grundgesetz.

89. Furthermore, with reference to the proposition that it would be more economical to implement such legislative reforms than to procure water cannons, riot squads, armoured cars, tanks, and tasers, or to maintain ombudsmen and other useless positions for the sons and daughters of the privileged who can find no other useful position other than in some socialistic authority.

90. Garda Síochána shall, for the common good, the which is binding in the Preamble of Bunreacht na hÉireann, swear and uphold the solemn Oath as set in Section sixteen, and mindful that fidelity to the Nation and loyalty to the State are fundamental political duties of all citizens (Article 9.3°), and that justice shall be administered in courts established by law by judges acting in the exercise of their judicial functions, who alone shall vindicate personal rights (Article 34 & 40), and acknowledging the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Article 1: human dignity inviolable) and the European Convention on Human Rights 1950 (Article 6 : right to a fair hearing), which stand as law through Article 29 and Article fifteen point two of this Constitution, shall thereby (a) keep the peace, (b) guard life and goods, (c) uphold every man's right afore it be broken, (d) shield the realm, (e) stay the felon afore his deed, (f) bring unto justice the person suspected,

and not before conviction name him criminal, and in the discharge of these duties shall: uphold the law, not oppress without cause, exercise power only when necessary and lawful, and each be personally answerable, by locus standi before the courts, for any act committed in excess thereof, knowing they are but the bearer of the law's command, and no judge in their own court, and therefore become, in truth, not their enemy, nor their judge, nor their master, but their friend.

91. Pursuant to the historical precedents enshrined in the jurisprudence of the Federal Republic of Germany, as articulated in the Sixth Ordinance for the Implementation of the Federal Compensation Act (Sechste Verordnung zur Durchführung des Bundesentschädigungsgesetzes), wherein the annals of a once exalted realm, custodian of the sublime legacies of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich von Schiller, and Johann Sebastian Bach, bear solemn witness to a precipitous descent into the abyssal depravities of the National Socialist regime, commencing circa 1933 and culminating in the establishment of loci such as Buchenwald near Weimar, operative from 1937 unto 1945, this missive serves as a caveat to posterity, further admonished by the barbarity manifest in the Burgundian Wars of circa 1470, wherein erstwhile cultured polities succumbed to unbridled savagery in conflicts besetting the Duchy of Burgundy and confederated adversaries, emblematic of civilisation's perennial vulnerability to regression.

In the exigencies of temporal vicissitudes, as evinced by the aforesaid ordinance's annex, which delineates the transmogrification of said Konzentrationslager into instruments of Soviet dominion under the aegis of Joseph Stalin, wherein, upon the cessation of hostilities in 1945, such facilities were repurposed with alacrity, oft within the span of a mere afternoon, into Gulags, perpetuating a continuum of human subjugation, the undersigned posits that even the heirs to enlightened patrimony may, through the caprice of ideological usurpation, forfeit their eminence; moreover, the contention that no positive statute proscribed such atrocities avails naught, as adjudged in the Nuremberg tribunals, wherein principles of natural law and international jurisprudence prevailed over pleas of statutory void, consonant with invocations of divine ordinance and moral imperatives as enshrined in constitutional preambles, such as that of Bunreacht na hÉireann, humbly acknowledging obligations to the Divine Lord, Jesus Christ, and seeking to promote the common good with due observance of Prudence, Justice, and Charity, so that the dignity and freedom of the individual may be assured.

Moreover, in consonance with adjudications of the German Federal Constitutional Court, which invoke the sanctity of remembrance for victims interred in Buchenwald and thence conveyed to ancillary precincts, the narrative extends to the postbellum Occident, where a less conspicuous successor to thievish autocracy, albeit one whose ledger of mortality eclipses that of Adolf Hitler, as inferred from the breadth of juridical acknowledgments in transnational for a, underscores the fragility of civilized order, further illuminated by the Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, conscious of responsibility before God and man; let this exposition admonish that the bulwarks of culture, absent vigilant guardianship, yield to the tempests of tyranny, as attested in the Swiss Federal Supreme Court's delineations of antecedent pogroms consigning souls to Dachau, Sachsenhausen, and Buchenwald alike, and as echoed in juridical discourses on the Nuremberg innovations in prosecuting crimes against inherent human dignity; therefore, in solemn reminder to the Minister for Justice, Department of Justice, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, Éire, of the imperatives under the Preamble to Bunreacht na hÉireann, fidelity to Article 9.3 thereof, which ordains that fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State are fundamental political duties of all citizens, is entreated in the discharge of executive functions;

cognisant of the dictum of Lord Esher in Le Lievre v Gould [1893] 1 QB 491, wherein it is posited that a man is entitled to be as negligent as he pleases toward the whole world if he owes no duty to it, such latitude avails not where duties are imposed by statute or constitutional mandate;

in consonance with section 5(1)(e) of the Courts Service Act 1998, which enjoins the provision of facilities for users of the courts, the imperative to facilitate access to justice unimpeded is affirmed; furthermore, under sections 7(1)(c) and 7(1)(f) of the Garda Síochána Act 2005, mandating the

vindication of the human rights of each individual and the bringing of criminals to justice, including by detecting and investigating crime, oversight responsibility for compliance is borne;

finally, as articulated by Hardiman J in Braddish v DPP [2001] 3 IR 127, the duty of the Gardaí to seek out and preserve all evidence having a bearing or potential bearing on the issue of guilt or innocence underscores the role in safeguarding evidentiary integrity.

In respect of the Governor of Limerick Prison:

92. On or about the 9th day of June 2025, and continuing during the period of the complainant's incarceration, the said Governor of Limerick Prison, in his or her capacity or through agents under his or her direction (including prison warders), did, with intent to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted, or interfered with, by blindly accepting the complainant's incarceration without informing him of the reasons therefor, such omission being repugnant to the obligations under Rule 4 of the Prison Rules 2007 (S.I. No. 252/2007) (requiring notification of rights and entitlements upon committal) and Section 3 of the Prisons Act 2007 (imposing duties on governors to ensure compliance with statutory requirements), thereby constituting an offence contrary to Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

93. The aforesaid acts, perpetrated without lawful excuse and in defiance of statutory obligations, amount to perversion of justice and obstruction of justice, as they impeded the complainant's lawful pursuit of vindication and remedy, contrary to the said Section 41(1)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999.

94. Furthermore, the said Governor of Limerick Prison did, without lawful authority, usurp functions of the Executive authority by purporting to exercise powers not vested in his or her office, including the arbitrary acceptance of incarceration without due process notifications in a manner constituting pretence to executive title or function, contrary to Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925.

95. In addition, the said Governor of Limerick Prison did usurp or unlawfully exercise a function of government by any other action or conduct whatsoever, including the exposure of the complainant to substandard cells and facilities (repugnant to Rule 11 of the Prison Rules 2007, mandating adequate accommodation), a strip search without justification (contrary to Rule 6 of the Prison Rules 2007, regulating searches), prison warders exhibiting psychotic behaviour, verbal abuse following the complainant's use of the alarm bell in the cell, warnings or threats by prison warders that the complainant would be killed therein, and interference with medical consultations wherein evidence of Garda brutality could have been documented (repugnant to Rule 33 of the Prison Rules 2007, ensuring access to medical care), thereby committing a felony contrary to Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

96. The complainant avers that no exemption or defence under law applies, as the actions were not in the course of legitimate administrative duties but amounted to an unlawful interference with the complainant's rights under the Constitution and statute, as well as under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (particularly Article 47 thereof, enshrining the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial), the Treaty on European Union (as successor to the Treaty of Rome of 1957), and the principles of international law (Völkerrecht).

The complainant seeks the issuance of summonses requiring the said Andrew Lacey, Maria Browne, Michael Delany, Andrew Fetherstonhaugh, Aoife Duffy, Garda D100, Garda Michael McGrath D183, Members of Special Branch, **Judge Eamon Creagh, Judge Patricia Harney, Judge Carol Anne Coolican, Presidentin Bundesgerichtshof Frau Richterin Bettina Limperg**, the Chief Prosecutor of the Staatsanwaltschaft Gießen, Stephen Finlan, Dr. Wagner,**the right Hon.Juctice Mr. Donal O'Donnell**, Ger Deering, Ann O'Sullivan, Elaine Brady, Mr. Mark Kennedy and Mr. Jim O'Callaghan

TD to appear before Limerick District Court to answer the charges, being summary offences triable in the District Court, punishable upon conviction as follows:

- Under Section 2(4) of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997: on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or both;
- Under Section 41(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999: on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding €1,500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both;
- Under Section 4 of the Treasonable Offences Act 1925: on conviction of misdemeanour, to a fine not exceeding £500 or, at the discretion of the court, to penal servitude for any term not exceeding five years or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and such penal servitude or imprisonment;
- Under Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939: on conviction of felony, to suffer penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

The complainant further prays that all matters be listed for conjoint hearing at Limerick District Court, having regard to the interconnected nature of the offences, arising from a common factual matrix involving custodial misconduct, concealment of evidence, institutional obstruction, and investigative dereliction, thereby promoting judicial economy and the efficient administration of justice pursuant to Order 12, Rule 4 of the District Court Rules 1997.

In addition, pursuant to Section 9 of the Criminal Justice Act 1994 (as amended) and the inherent jurisdiction of the Court to secure and preserve evidence in criminal proceedings, the complainant seeks an order directing the confiscation and production of all records held at Henry Street Garda Station, Limerick, pertaining to the complainant from approximately 22:30 hours on the 6th day of June 2025 to and including approximately 09:00 hours on the 10th day of June 2025, including but not limited to custody logs, medical examinations, property receipts, CCTV footage, radio traffic, internal emails, Garda reports, and prison notes, to be delivered forthwith to the Court or the complainant for inspection and use in these proceedings.

Furthermore, the complainant prays that the Court do instruct the Director of Public Prosecutions to investigate the matters herein complained of and to ascertain the legal addresses for service upon the accused, such endeavours being far beyond the capabilities of the complainant and therefore not practicable; and further prays that the Court do grant a protection order against all agents of the State or otherwise involved in the aforesaid matters, restraining them from any further interference, harassment, or contact with the complainant.

In contemplation of the enquiry propounded, wherein explanation is besought of ultimo ratio and incorporation thereof into the extant delineation, it is apposite to advert, sans extraneous disquisition, to the juridical conception as derived from the ordained repositories at www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg/art_20.html and ww.servat.unibe.ch/dfr/he000146.html, to wit:

ultimo ratio, being a principle of law denoting the ultimate recourse or last resort, wherein measures of resistance or opposition to violations of the constitutional order are sanctioned only upon exhaustion of all other remedies, as embedded in Article 20(4) of the Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (ordaining that all Germans shall have the right to resist any person seeking to abolish this constitutional order, if no other remedy is available) and Articles 146, 147, and 150 of the Verfassung des Landes Hessen (prescribing duties to oppose unconstitutional encroachments where avenues of redress are foreclosed);
this precept, though not expressly articulated in Bunreacht na hÉireann, is implied within Article 9.3° thereof, declaring that fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State are fundamental political duties of all citizens, thereby encompassing, as correlative ultimo ratio, the citizen's imperative to vindicate the constitutional order against subversions where institutional mechanisms falter.

The leading statute, Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999, ordains that, without prejudice to any provision made by any other enactment or rule of law, a person who harms or threatens, menaces or in any other way intimidates or puts in fear another person who is assisting in the investigation by the Garda Síochána of an offence or is a witness or potential witness or a juror or potential juror in proceedings for an offence, or a member of his or her family, with the intention thereby of causing the investigation or the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted or interfered with, shall be guilty of an offence.

The premise of this leading statute is grounded in the constitutional order, wherein Article 9.3° of Bunreacht na hÉireann declares that fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State are fundamental political duties of all citizens, this provision, though not couched in the explicit terms of Article 20(4) of the Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland as enshrined at www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg/art_20.html or Articles 146, 147 and 150 of the Verfassung des Landes Hessen as accessible at www.servat.unibe.ch/dfr/he000146.html (which enshrine rights and duties to resist or oppose violations of the constitutional order where remedies are exhausted), nonetheless embeds the correlative imperative that the citizen's duty of fidelity and loyalty encompasses active participation in the vindication of the constitutional order, including assistance in investigations or proceedings against obstructions thereto, such implication serving as **ultimo ratio** in the defence of the rule of law;

Section 41(1) thus serves as the statutory bulwark, criminalising intimidation directed at such persons or their families when engaged in upholding justice, thereby operationalising the premise of Article 9.3° against perversions of the investigative or judicial process;

pursuant to Section 7(1) of the Garda Síochána Act 2005, the functions of An Garda Síochána shall be, inter alia, to preserve peace and public order, to protect life and property, to vindicate the human rights of each individual, to prevent the commission of offences and, where an offence has been committed, to detect it and bring the offenders to justice, and to prevent the improper interference with the administration of justice;

the aforesaid duties, being incumbent upon the Garda Commissioner and every member thereof under Section 10 and Section 26 of the said Act, subsist as statutory imperatives, the dereliction whereof may constitute misfeasance or nonfeasance in public office, amenable to judicial scrutiny pursuant to inherent jurisdiction or under Section 41 of the Criminal Justice Act 1999 where such refusal evinces intent to obstruct, pervert, or interfere with the course of justice;

furthermore, in respect of aiding subversion, Section 6(1) of the Offences Against the State Act 1939 ordains that every person who usurps or unlawfully exercises any function of government, whether by setting up, maintaining, or directing any body of men not authorised by law for such purpose, or by any other mode or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be guilty of felony;
this provision, extending to any conduct facilitative of the subversion of the State's constitutional order, aligns with the fundamental duties enshrined in Article 9.3° of Bunreacht na hÉireann, declaring that fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State are fundamental political duties of all citizens, thereby imposing correlative obligations upon State agents to uphold, rather than abet, any perversion thereof.

Therefore:

1. I, Derek O'Barróid, am a witness to offences which subvert Ireland's constitutional order and thereby the international rule of law.

2. An extensive number of state actors, across at least three judiciaries; the Federal Republic of Germany, the sovereign Land Hessen, and the sovereign State of Éire, have committed a dereliction of duty repugnant to the oaths they swore.

3. Their silence echoes the silence that let the Troubles roll for thirty years, let Kristallnacht burn in Nazi Germany, let dissidents disappear in Stalinist Russia, and let the Deutsche Demokratische Republik, having signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, definitely take on a different direction.
Such glances occur from left to right at the whim of an afternoon's breeze, turning a Arbeitslager into a Gulag, or indeed an H-block.

4. That silence; such silence, is the deliberate intention to obstruct justice.
Such silence must be considered intimidation — equal to HH, not Heil Hitler, but Heinrich Heine, who warned:

"Where they burn books, they will burn people too,"

and to Erich Kästner in his 1928 poem:

"Kennst du das Land, wo die Kanonen blühen? Du kennst es nicht,Du wird es kennen learnen"

5. Section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1999 outlaws intimidation that puts in fear any person assisting in, or witnessing to, a criminal investigation, or any member of that person's family, when the intimidation is intended to obstruct, pervert or interfere with the course of justice. Their collective silence puts me in fear, not for my own safety, but for the survival of the democratic order itself,and a democratic order, and the rule of law in particular, raises a society above the promiscuous squalor of barbarity.

Nemo est supra leges

I hereby declare and affirm upon my own oath, invoking my locus standi as a citizen pursuant to Article 9.3 of Bunreacht na hÉireann (fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State being fundamental political duties of all citizens) and the principles established in Crotty v An Taoiseach [1987] IR 713 (wherein the Supreme Court recognised the standing of citizens to vindicate constitutional rights against State actions), that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make this complaint in good faith for the vindication of justice.

Derek O'Barróid

Fiat iustitia, ruat caelum.

Complainant and Witness

Ausfertigung

BUNDESVERFASSUNGSGERICHT

- 2 BvR 1815/17 -

In dem Verfahren

über

die Verfassungsbeschwerde

des Herrn Derek B a r r e t t ,
Im Waldfeld 1, 60433 Frankfurt,

gegen a) den Beschluss des Landgerichts Frankfurt am Main vom 28. Februar 2013 - 2-09 T 165/13 -,

b) die grundsätzliche Frage, ob das wirtschaftliche Leben des Beschwerdeführers, Familie und biologisches Leben durch behördlichen Beschluss ohne richterliche Anhörung beendet werden darf"

und Antrag auf Erlass einer einstweiligen Anordnung

hat die 3. Kammer des Zweiten Senats des Bundesverfassungsgerichts durch

die Richterin Hermanns,

den Richter Müller

und die Richterin Langenfeld

gemäß § 93b in Verbindung mit § 93a BVerfGG in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 11. August 1993 (BGBl I S. 1473)

am 18. September 2017 einstimmig beschlossen:

Die Verfassungsbeschwerde wird nicht zur Entscheidung angenommen.

Damit erledigt sich der Antrag auf Erlass einer einstweiligen Anordnung.

Diese Entscheidung ist unanfechtbar.

Hermanns Müller Langenfeld

Ausgefertigt

Regierungssekretärin
als Urkundsbeamtin der Geschäftsstelle
des Bundesverfassungsgerichts

HESSEN

...schrift für
...Vollstreckungsschuldner

Finanzamt Fulda, Postfach 11 45, 36001 Fulda
Mit Zustellungsurkunde - Gegen Empfangsbekenntnis
18 521 48468 - V02 - PFD - 2564/16

Frankfurter Sparkasse
3510/Rechtsabteilung
Neue Mainzer Str. 47-53
60311 Frankfurt

IBAN
Steuernummer/ Geschäftszeichen: 18 521 48468 - V02 - PFD 2564/16
Bearbeiter/in: Ivan Wiebel
Zimmer: U 120
Telefon: (0661) 924-0121
Fax: (0661) 924-9600
Dienstgebäude: Königstr. 3
Ihr Zeichen
Ihre Nachricht
Datum: 06.07.2016

Pfändungs- und Einziehungsverfügung Nr.: 2564/16

Vollstreckungsschuldner: [redacted]

als Rechtsnachfolger des am 04.03.2015 verstorbenen Derek Barrett
ehemals wohnhaft in 65760 Eschborn im Krifteler Weg 4
geboren am 09.03.1968

Der vorgenannte Vollstreckungsschuldner schuldet dem Land Hessen Abgaben im Gesamtbetrag von 863,45 €.

Wegen dieses Anspruchs werden gemäß §§ 309 ff. der Abgabenordnung (AO) gepfändet:

Alle dem Vollstreckungsschuldner gegenwärtig und künftig gegen Sie zustehenden Ansprüche, Forderungen und Rechte aus IBAN DE87500502010200008889 und allen weiteren Konten auf

- Zahlung des gegenwärtigen Überschusses und aller künftigen Überschüsse (Guthaben) bei Saldoziehung aus der in laufender Rechnung (Kontokorrent) bestehenden Geschäftsverbindung. Erfasst werden der Zustellungssaldo, der nächste und alle weiteren künftigen Aktivsalden, die sich jeweils zu den Rechnungsabschlüssen ergeben.
- fortlaufende Zahlung von Aktivsalden (Tagessalden) aufgrund des Girovertrages, Gutschrift aller Eingänge, Barabhebung, Durchführung von Überweisungen an sich und an Dritte.
- Auszahlung, Gutschrift oder Überweisung an sich und an Dritte von Kreditmitteln aus bereits abgeschlossenen und künftigen Kreditverträgen (z.B. Kredit oder Überziehungskredit ohne besondere Zweckbindung oder Kredit für betriebliche Zwecke, falls Betriebssteuern geschuldet werden).
- Spareinlagen einschließlich Zinsen aus Sparkonten, Spareinlagen einschließlich Zinsen und Prä-

I

Mac O'Barróid
DasWaldfeld 1
60433 Frankfurt am Main

Strafverfolgungsbehörde

HESSEN

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60394 Frankfurt am Main
Fax: 0049 69 90010725
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Email: MacOBarroid@Hotmail.com

Hessen 04/07/2021

Az: 8M564/21 Amtsgericht Korbach Herr Rechtspfleger Vogel

Betr.:- Gefährdung des demokratischen Rechtsstaates, Veruntreuung Abgaben €150.000, Versteuerung des Existenzminimun 1999 – 2020, Pfändung von SGB II & III

Sehr geehrter Damen und Herren,

die vollkernrecht mindest standard; demokratisch Grundordnung, verlangt förmlich, daß die volkerrechtliche grundsatz „Rule of Law" rechnung tragen muss: Pacta sunt servanda

„well might dead who struggled in the slime,
arise and deride this specular of crime."

Nun zu dieser späten Stunde, soll deutlich gemacht werden, daß die Behörde zur Tatigwerden gezwungen werden muss. Hessen ist nicht weniger als Magna Charta, Hebeas Corpus, REDLICHKEIT, sowie Pflichtbewusstsein. Prüßliche Tugenden die seit Jahren beeinchteiligt worden sind, zur gunsten Selbstherrlichkeit, Willkur sowie gehallte Dämlichkeit, mussen aufgelebt werden,

„ Es lebe die Hessische Republik"

Sie erhalten zur widerholten Mal die gelegenheit Ihre anvertrauten Dikasegeräte aus seine Schubladen zur nehmen um verfassungmäßigen Recht anzuwenden, anders liegt in Ihre anvertrauten ermessens nicht.

Anderweitig droht der ligimitäte der Bundespräsident, sowie Ministerpräsident schaden zunehmen, Solches werde ich nicht zulassen.

Der Justizgewahrungsanspruch Rechtsschutz ligimitiert den Rechtsstaat,

Hesse ist, wer Hesse sein will,

Hessen ist ein demokratischer Rechtsstaat.

1. Ich beantrage Rechtsschutz im Sinne des Artt. 67, 68, 69 HessVerfG.
2. Ich beantrage eine Termin zur Erörterung des Sachsverhalts.

Frage von Rechts, Volks, Rechts.

Mac O'Barróid

Gníomhaigh ar Leithreach agus ar Shaoil na Dúchasach
Wer sich den Gesetzen nicht fügen will, muss die Gegend verlassen, wo sie gelten.
Der Lord Siderwolfgästen zu übernachten gehört dem Mathematiker, der Mut der Vulgarität des Unrechts zu besiegen dem Erfolger

In the High Court of Limerick

Case No.

Eq 31/03/2025

Applicant: dlll Derek O'Barróid

Addres: Anwedebaan
Bóthar na Duga
V94 1SNR
Luimneach, Éire.

Respondent: Master for Justice Mr. Jim O'Callaghan
Master to Health Ms. Jennifer MacNeill

To the Honorable Court.

Subject: Application for an Order of Mandamus.

I, dlll O'Barróid, do hereby submit this petition for an order of Mandamus to compel:-

1. Minister of Justice Mr. Jim O'Callaghan
2. Minister for Health Ms. Jennifer MacNeill

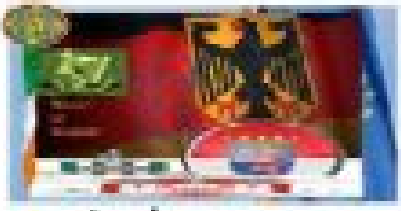
in their official capacity, to fulfill their ongoing legal duty to provide access to essential documentation pertaining to my detention pursuant to Sec 12 dlll Mental Health Act 2001.

Nullus liber homo capiatur, vel imprisonetur, aut disseisietur, aut utlagetur, aut exuletur, aut aliquo modo destruatur, nec superum ibimus, nec super eum mittemus, nisi per legale judicium parium suorum vel per legem terre. Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus rectum aut justiciam.

Caimnigh ar Lemmunch agus ar fhuil na Banamhan
Wer sich den Gesetzen nicht fügen will, muss die Gegend verlassen, wo sie gelten.

Der Lust Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden gehört dem Mathematiker der Mut die Vulgarität des Unrechts zu bestrafen dem Richter

Hessischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof
Goethestraße 41
34119 Kassel
HESSEN



06/08/1775
Nr Dath a leathadaroan

Bet: Ihr Schreiben vom 31/Vortes; 3A 1321/23

Liebe Frau Lehmann,

es ist zu entnehmen dass eine Verletzung statt gefunden hat. Ich bitte daher um Akteneinsicht damit jetzt lediglich Strafrechtliche Aufklärungen überprüft werden.

1. Verstoß vom Tödlichen Kriegswaffenrecht.
   Borell M82a, Marke C96, § 38
2. Verstoß vom Aktiv Sonden
3. Im hagen Verfahren angebrachte Sprengkörper
4. Die gesetzlich Untergrabung der Demokratischen Grundordnung.

Ich bin im Recht zum Rechtsbeistand aber da ist Ihr Sorgfalt weit überlegen. Schöne Grüße an Herr Issa.

Vae Victis
Theodor Bärwald

Nulla iller homo capiatur, vel imprisonetur, aut disseisiatur, aut utlagetur, aut exuletur, aut aliquo modo destruatur, nec superum ibimus, nec super eum mittemus, nisi per legale judicium parium suorum vel per legem terre. Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus rectum aut justicium.

FAX

Date: 07/07/2025
Pages: 26

To:

+49 611327618326

Herr Richter

From:

Theodoric Brwald

00353894534502

croii.na.heorpa.mein.hessenland@gmail.com

Subject:

mein kampf ums 'essen

Mark action of necessary:

☑ Urgent ☑ Reply ☐ Review ☐ Comment

Notes:

lieber Herr Richter,

in die Annamhe daß Sie diese Rechtsmittel zu lesen bekomnen, bitte Ich Sie die Zustndigen auswendig zu machen und bitte an weiterleitung:

1. Die Insolvenceverwalterin Decker, Wetzler, ist in kenntnis vom mit Sprengstoff befüllten 'oldtimers' im FFM. So hat Sie an das Insolv. Gericht, Gießen geschriben. Ersichtlich leiden nicht nur Sie an meinem Dislexia, sondern auch die programierung der Zundermechsnismus, die 20th julie ist ja bald, gelle.

2. Die auf das polizei revier HG sowie 14th FFFm gerichtete Rockete leiden um das gleichen Baufehler, Ich bitte um nachsicht. Naja von Brauen hat auch nicht gleich erfolg gehabt.

3. Da Herr "kapt. Fünf Stern" Skora nicht auf hinweise reagiert, weisen Sie bitte darauf hin daß meine C96, Gewher '88 und Barrett M82a nicht aufgelistet sind. Die Waffen warren im Karroserien vom Baumachinen die auf das Grundstück Das Waldfeld 1, 60433 FFM gewesen, warren. wider RAin Decker, Gi.

Der Gedanke legt der Grund für die Tat.

bis dan

lieber Herr Dr. Wolf,

in die Annamhe daß Sie diese Rechtsmittel zu lesen bekomnen, bitte Ich Sie die Zustndigen auswendig zu machen und bitte an weiterleitung:

1. Die Insolvenceverwalterin Decker, Wetzler, ist in kenntnis vom mit Sprengstoff befüllten 'oldtimers' im FFM. So hat Sie an das Insolv. Gericht, Gießen geschriben. Ersichtlich leiden nicht nur Sie an meinem Dislexia, sondern auch die programierung der Zundermechsnismus, die 20th julie ist ja bald, gelle.

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Der Gedanke legt der Grundfür die Tat.

bisldenk

Derek O Barróid

2h ·

Ní mhaith liom do bhris.
https://de.scribd.com/document/821449303/LKA-Hurth-29-01-25

" ...so oft wider passiert.." Sie dummen Ganz.
Eine Abschiebung funtioniert Einwand frei..
Ich habe die Prozess personlich durch gere... See more

https://de.scribd.com/document/821449303/LKA-Hurth-29-01-25
" ...so oft wider passiert.." Sie dummen Ganz.
Eine Abschiebung funtioniert Einwand frei..
Ich habe die Prozess personlich durch gere... Man muss nicht mal Straftäter sein. Man muss nur entdecken wie unfähig die Söhne und Töchtern der Province der in Amt sitzen sind... Sitzfleisch der Zuuuständigen und der Schmerz einer Vater.
Just now Like Reply
ZDF heute
Michael Kyrath, der seine Tochter 2023 beim Messerangriff in Rockenheim verlor, fordert
Klara Geywitz

Like Comment Send Share

Today
getötet durch Flüchtlinge!!
getötet durch Flüchtlinge!!
getötet durch Flüchtlinge!!
getötet durch Flüchtlinge!!
getötet durch Flüchtlinge!!
getötet durch Flüchtlinge!!

Roberta Metsola
@EP_President
A stronger, safer, more united Europe.
That is what Europeans want, according to the Eurobarometer published today.
They want more action on Europe's security & competitiveness.
They want a Europe that keeps transforming lives.
That is what @Europarl_EN will keep delivering.
And they are
CLEAR

2 ungelesene Meldungen
Gestern
We can never take democracy for granted!
Roberta Metsola
Today, on the International Day of Democracy, Roberta Metsola, President of the European Parliament, emphasises the importance of our European democracy.
"As we face democratic backsliding across the world, we must double down on our efforts to defend democracy through participation and leadership. I am proud that the European Parliament will continue to be a beacon of democracy in Europe and across the globe."
9:22 AM
193
Heute

At a time of change, our actions define us. People place their trust in us, European law-makers and we will deliver. The European Parliament is turning the messages of June's election into concrete actions. We will continue to work to make people's voice count in the EU.
Roberta Metsola
President of the European Parliament

Beglaubigte Abschrift

BUNDESVERFASSUNGSGERICHT

- 2 BvR 504/25 -

In dem Verfahren
über
die Verfassungsbeschwerde

des Herrn Derek Joseph O'Barroid,

gegen die Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD)

hat die 3. Kammer des Zweiten Senats des Bundesverfassungsgerichts durch

die Richterinnen Langenfeld,
Fetzer
und den Richter Offenloch

gemäß § 93b in Verbindung mit § 93a BVerfGG in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 11. August 1993 (BGBl I S. 1473)
am 7. Mai 2025 einstimmig beschlossen:

Die Verfassungsbeschwerde wird nicht zur Entscheidung angenommen.

Diese Entscheidung ist unanfechtbar.

Langenfeld Fetzer Offenloch

Abschrift beglaubigt:

https://youtu.be/TMkJTibd1Ls?si=OXOWr4Z6yLWJAdui

SPEECH | Jan 27, 2025 | Luxembourg | 4 min read

Speech by President von der Leyen at the solemn undertaking of the College of Commissioners before the European Court of Justice

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"Check against delivery"

President of the Court of Justice,

Judges and Advocates-General,

Presidents,

Excellencies,

Ladies

Gentlemen,

My fellow Europeans,

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My fellow Europeans,

Exactly 25 years ago, in January 2000, a European Convention gathered to draft our Charter of Fundamental Rights. It was chaired by President Roman Herzog. And its goal was to put people at the centre of our Union. With their dignity and their rights. It reminded all Europeans that we were not just customers in a Single Market, but citizens in a Union of free people. As President Herzog said back then, the Charter was written for all Europeans – including the citizens of future Member States. It was always meant to be more than a summary of our Constitutions. It is a promise. A promise to present and future generations of Europeans. A promise that our Union would always stand up for universal rights, the freedoms and the dignity of all people on this great continent.

In the last five years, the promise of the Charter and of our Treaties was tested like never before. It was tested by a global pandemic, in trying to safeguard our freedoms and protect the health of our citizens. It was tested by unprecedented attacks on the rule of law and the primacy of our Treaties. And it was tested by a war, by Putin's brutal invasion of Ukraine. A full-scale attack on all the rights and values we believe in. The last five years have shown that our Charter and Treaties are more than words on paper. They are a legacy to protect. And this legacy, the guarantee of the rights of each of our citizens, is ultimately in the hands of this Court.

This is also the responsibility I accepted five years ago and that we all shoulder fully today. Because the next five years will be just as difficult as the last five. The inviolability of our principles will be put to the test, as much by the fragmentation of our international order as by those who sow fear and division in our societies. The rights and freedoms of individuals can never be taken for granted. That is why we, this Court and this Commission, are custodians of the rule of law, of democracy and of social progress.

Our economies, too, will be put to the test, at a time of fiercer global competition. Today we are working a great deal on European competitiveness. In other parts of the world, they think that competitiveness can be achieved by sacrificing partners. That there is a comparative advantage to be gained by breaking free from common rules. But in Europe we know that the opposite is true.

Our economy is competitive when it stays true to our European social pact and reconciles freedom to conduct business with workers' protections. Our economy is competitive when men and women enjoy the same opportunities. Our economy is competitive when our citizens and our businesses are protected by an independent judiciary. Rule of law, environmental and climate protection, fair and decent working conditions are not just values – they are our competitive advantage. Our laws must be a competitive advantage, through major simplification, but never at the expense of workers or the environment. By making our laws the international standard, as we did with the General Data Protection Regulation. By offering businesses a clear, predictable and stable framework. In other words, the best possible conditions in which to invest. Since freedom to conduct business is conditional upon legal certainty.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Colleagues,

Today we vow to be the Guardian of the Treaties. 'Le Gardien des Traités'. But our Union is not just a treasure to be guarded. Protecting our Treaties and filling them with life is a daily task. Our values are universal; they do not change. But the world around us is changing. And, again and again, we have to follow new paths to live up to our responsibility as Guardian of the Treaties. The values on which the Union is founded are set out very clearly in the first sentence of the second article of the Treaty on European Union. Respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of people belonging to minorities. Today we have vowed to do everything in our power to defend our Union. That is a great responsibility, but also a beautiful one. To live up to that responsibility with you, my colleagues, fills me with joy. Just as our anthem captures the passion for Europe in music. And that is precisely why it is entitled 'Ode to Joy'. Let us set to work with a great sense of responsibility, sincerity and joy.

Es lebe Europa. Long live Europe. *Vive l'Europe*.

Go dtí an Eoraip!

https://youtu.be/l88qRwVirTo?si=nIqgh0A81huBJM4c

From: shamthisderek@hotmail.com
To: info@tonyblairoffice.org
Subject: Mr. Tony Blair, FW: Rechtsstaat nicht angekommen oder Versagt?
Date: Sat, 28 Feb 2015 10:17:39 +0000

A twist of fate, which comes never too late
stopped my tigger, that would of sent you hate,
may you twist a quil, atleast, for peaces will
too many chairs, empty, and places still
Crosses white, floral rings thousands, memories, so many millions
a breaking dawn, still another annaversery, centenary compounded
Dear Sir, have not the guns, to this very day, too often sounded?
Veterans of war, victories won, not against war, still profit in Trillions.
What started in Baggon Bun, with different values but not a single gun
A hundred years ago, standing together really, ha, but to fight the Hun
Boyne, Aughrim, Limerick, in Summer the Somme and in Spring Verdun
Versailles, Reims, Stormont, Lisabon , Ja, Der Vertag der Europäisches Union.

Derek O'Barróid 2014 17.25 Arsénal na Cásca 14

Theodore Bärwald 10.15

I appreciate your rigorous consideration of this pressing matter and anticipate your expeditious response.

Colbert & Daly fought to free Éire
A fundamental Right for me and you
The might of Right, not right of Might
To protect even the Devil as if it were you
If the the Law does not protect all, then who, You?

Theodore Bärwald 10.15

SPIRIT OF
1798
ERIN GO BRAGH

Outlook

WG: Befreiung...Aktenzeichen S18 – 33407; EU7210976 & EU7231536.

Von Derek O'Barróid <henry.joe.mccracken.1798@gmail.com>

Datum So, 01.02.2026 21:18

An Europe Direct Contact Centre <europedirectcontactcentre@edcc.ec.europa.eu>; LK.Crime@garda.ie <lk.crime@garda.ie>; Buergeranfrage-S18@bgh.bund.de <Buergeranfrage-S18@bgh.bund.de>; highcourtcentraloffice@courts.ie <highcourtcentraloffice@courts.ie>; supremecourt@courts.ie <supremecourt@courts.ie>; dpp@dppireland.ie <dpp@dppireland.ie>; info@ag.irlgov.ie <info@ag.irlgov.ie>; poststelle@generalbundesanwalt.de <poststelle@generalbundesanwalt.de>; mail@bka.bund.de <mail@bka.bund.de>; kanzlei@bundesverfassungsgericht.de <kanzlei@bundesverfassungsgericht.de>; ppffm@polizei.hessen.de <ppffm@polizei.hessen.de>; sek3@gsta.justiz.hessen.de <sek3@gsta.justiz.hessen.de>; so13-waffen-sprengstoff@bka.bund.de <so13-waffen-sprengstoff@bka.bund.de>; mail@bka.bund.de <mail@bka.bund.de>; crimonparis@interpol.int <crimonparis@interpol.int>; verwaltung@vg-giessen.justiz.hessen.de <verwaltung@vg-giessen.justiz.hessen.de>; info@stk.hessen.de <info@stk.hessen.de>; Presidents info <info@president.ie>; bundespraesidialamt@bpra.bund.de <bundespraesidialamt@bpra.bund.de>; ursula.von-der-leyen@ec.eoropa.eu <ursula.von-der-leyen@ec.eoropa.eu>

Cc Jim O'Callaghan <jim.ocallaghan@oireachtas.ie>; willie.odea@oireachtas.ie <willie.odea@oireachtas.ie>; Dee Ryan <dee.ryan@oireachtas.ie>

A charide go léir,

Má tá deacrachtaí agat, téigh i gcomhairle le haturnae de do rogha féin le do thoil.

A Bhríd, a Bhríd, tar chun mo thí tar chun an tí agam anocht
A Bhríd (a Bhríd),tar ó tar chun an tí agam anocht
Ó oscail Dia an doras do Bhríd is lig do Bhríd teacht isteach.
A Bhríd, (a Bhríd) tar thú chun an tí agam anocht.
Teighidh sibh ar bhur glúna,déaraidh sibh umhlaíocht,
agus ligigidh Bríd Bheannachtach isteach.
O tar isteach, tá céad fáilte romhat, a Bhríd.
Tar isteach, a Bhríd, agus tabhair dúinn do bheannachtaí.

Bríg Mhór. Dia na héirge, dia na file, dia na leighis, dia na fírinne.A n t-eachán a thástáil an miotail sa tine, mar a thástáil síos na mbréagaithe. An bolg a dhóth an lasair, mar a dhóth an duine droch-chroí. Dia na breithimh. Dia na bhfírinne.

Derek O'Barróid,
Passport PU 2856758,
Passport Card C27040698,
Born 09/03/1968,
Am Weidebaum,
Bóthar na Duga,
Luimneach,
Éire.

As Lord Esher succinctly pronounced in Le Lievre v Gould [1893] 1 Q.B. 491, "a man is entitled to be as negligent as he pleases towards the whole world if he owes no duty to them"; yet where duty binds, as it does upon the Principal Registrar under the Courts Service Act 1998 s.5(1)(e) to furnish facilities for court users, such negligence transmutes into actionable dereliction, imperilling the rule of law's sanctity.

International Anhörungsrüge pursuant to § 321a ZPO, Article 6 ECHR as decided in Kress v France (2001) 26 EHRR 557, Section 5 Courts Service Act 1998, Article 34.1 Bunreacht na hÉireann, Art. 3 Abs. 1 HessVerf – „Das Grundrecht auf rechtliches Gehör ist durch Art. 3 Abs. 1 HessVerf in Verbindung mit dem Rechtsstaatsprinzip geschützt und umfasst das Recht, sich vor einer Entscheidung zu äußern", and Article 103 Abs. 1 GG, „Der Betroffene hat das Recht, vor einer für ihn nachteiligen Entscheidung gehört zu werden".

In the last two decades I have experienced every obstruction, however, not the execution of higher court law decisions, namely access to an impartial court, demonstrating the abject failure and treasonous undermining of a democratic state's rule of law, based on the Schnarrenberger nineteen ninety-three dictatorship, McDowell, as she did, made the Garda Síochána into blue-shirted B-Specials: RUC legacy, Peace Line violence, under uniform, just like Hitler's SA, just like the DDR Stasi. No badge needed if the minister winks.

As a result of these refusals I have placed detonationsfähige Sprengkörper at all Hessian Amtsgerichte. I cheerfully inform you that they are as viable now as before. Unfortunately, I made a mistake in the detonation or Zündungsmechanismus, they suffer from a production error, I beg your indulgence.

Die Amtsgerichte und Polizeibehörden kennen die Lage seit Jahren (Faxe, Akten bei Gießen, Durchsuchung 2021): detonationsfähige Sprengkörper in verstreuten Fahrzeugen, weltweit verteilt, das ist eine gemeine Gefahr i.S.d. § 323c Abs. 1 StGB (Unglücksfälle oder gemeine Gefahr oder Not).

Gemäß § 1 Abs. 1 HSOG (Hessisches Gesetz über die öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung) haben die Polizeibehörden die Aufgabe, Gefahren für die öffentliche Sicherheit abzuwehren und Vorbereitungen für Hilfe in Gefahrenfällen zu treffen. Das ist aktive Pflicht , nicht Option.

Zusätzlich verletzen die Amtsträger ihre Grundpflichten nach § 60 Abs. 1 BBG (Bundesbeamtengesetz): Sie müssen ihr Amt zum Wohl der Allgemeinheit führen, unparteiisch, gerecht, dem ganzen Volk dienend. Untätigkeit trotz Kenntnis der Gefahr ist Pflichtverletzung , die unter § 323c StGB strafbar wird, weil die Hilfe erforderlich , zumutbar und ohne eigene Gefahr möglich ist (z. B. Durchsuchung anordnen).

Das Bundesverfassungsgericht bestätigt in ständiger Rechtsprechung (z. B. BVerfGE 39, 334; neuere Beschlüsse zu Treuepflicht), dass Beamte die freiheitliche demokratische Grundordnung aktiv schützen müssen. Ignoranz bei bekannter gemeiner Gefahr untergräbt das.

Pursuant to § 46 Deutsches Richtergesetz (DRiG), Richter are subsumed under the provisions applicable to Bundesbeamte, thereby incorporating the obligations delineated in § 60 Abs. 1 Bundesbeamtengesetz (BBG) to administer the Amt for the Wohl der Allgemeinheit, unparteiisch, gerecht, and in Dienst to the gesamten Volk; the Richtereid under § 38 DRiG mandates treue adherence to the Grundgesetz, adjudication nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen without regard to Person, and service solely to Wahrheit and Gerechtigkeit.

The Bundesverfassungsgericht, in entrenched jurisprudence such as BVerfGE 39, 334, affirms the Treuepflicht compelling Beamte, inclusive of Richter, to actively safeguard the freiheitliche demokratische Grundordnung by affirmative allegiance to Staat and Verfassung, distanzierung from adversarial Gruppen or Bestrebungen, and partisan intervention for the Staat amid Krisen or

Konflikte, with Untätigkeit notwithstanding Kenntnis of gemeiner Gefahr constituting Pflichtverletzung, potentially engaging strafbarkeit under § 323c Strafgesetzbuch (StGB) where Hilfe is erforderlich, zumutbar, and ohne eigenes Risiko.

Ich fordere daher: Sofortige Anordnung der Suche nach den DETONATIONSFÄHIGE SPRENGKÖRPER und Sicherung der Öffentlichkeit, sonst Unterlassene Hilfeleistung durch Amtsträger.

I therefore still invoke Articles 146, 147 and 150 of the Hessische Verfassung, Article 67 TEU and Article 9.3 Bunreacht na hÉireann (fidelity to the State) in conjunction with Article 20 Absatz 4 Grundgesetz.

Weimar fell not from tanks, but from judges who stamped silence instead of law. The Reichsgericht looked away while Article 48 became a blank cheque; hearings vanished, voices died in the corridor. Hitler didn't invade he walked in through the open door they held ajar. Stalin rose the same way: the Supreme Court of the USSR scripted verdicts before the defendant opened his mouth. No real defence, no real word, just theatre, gavel, and terror.

And I lived through thirty years of war in Europe, while the world watched, the nineteen fifty European Convention on Human Rights, drafted by the British, binding on Britain and Ireland, sat on the shelf, ignored.

Today, 2026: the same quiet rot. Courts overloaded, deaf, frightened. Aarhus access "non-prohibitive" on paper, but costs and delays make it ridiculous. Von der Leyen stands on Auschwitz Memorial Day, talks of "fair hearing for all", surrounded by clapping robe-wearers, and invited guests.

True blonde or not, the pattern is the same: when the judiciary doesn't listen, the republic starts bleeding. Schlichende Untergrabung und silence, and the next tyrant waits behind the courtain.

Even on the 10 of December, the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which I find is purely directional, I was harassed by the blue shirts in open court, while the presiding judge declared ultra vires.

Well, fuck you, I have locus standi, et ultra vires est tuum iudex (§281 ZPO, Courts of Justice Act 1924, Art. 6 ECHR).

On the anniversary of the ceasefire in the War of Independence, 1921, I faxed all Hessian Amtsgerichte, no response came. I faxed again. Still no response, except one single answer from Korbach. I spoke to the Rechtsfleger. He promised he would lay my petition before the judge. He failed. So I faxed again. This fax was considered, by the illiterate minions, as threat. On the 12 of July, the anniversary of my ancestor Michael Barrett, the last man publicly hanged by the British for placing a bomb in Britain, I was arrested. I constantly waited to be arrested. However, because I wasn't arrested, I laid a path for the German police to follow me, to find me at the social welfare offices.

They eventually did, a large number of policemen under anti-terrorist group, led by Kapitän Skora Funfstern. Five star. He was so stupid he should get another one. I had to show him where my land is. I had to explain that he needed a Durchsuchungsbefehl. Next day he carried it out, looking for stuff, Fido was obviously distracted by Eberspray, evidently couldn't flag correctly that day. He found soft, legally held air weapons and stole them. Did not find the explosive devices or the military weapons welded into my UNIMOGS.

Insolvenzverwaltung Decker has spread those weapons across the world and two old-timers full of explosives are still standing around. Amtsgericht Gießen knows all about it. Decker wrote directly to

the court complaining about her difficulties, pity she did not realise there are no Vollstreckbarentitel, stole and sold weapons, OOPPS. And they're doing what? Nothing!

Even a defective watch is right twice a day. The 20th of July comes every year. On an anniversary, one of these quartz will explode. Now you live with that, lads.

Ignorantia non excusat ignorantiam.

Aus dem Prozessrecht gilt Gebot und Treu und Glauben, rechtssuchendes Interesse zu bejahen, solange der Rechtsschutzsuchende gegenwärtig betroffen ist.

I am sorry for my Grandvater's C96,which he held up to stop the Black & Tans on truce day, it came from Kaiser Willi, through Casement, SM U-19 at Banna Strand.

Men like Weisbach and Spindler: Deine Heiligungen sind liebender Genien Pflicht...

Deine Heiligungen sind liebender Genien Pflicht,ein Satz, der 1785 noch nach Schiller klang:

Heute steht er über dem Lied von Brüderlichkeit,
und während die letzte Note aus dem Konzertsaal fällt,
hört man in der Ferne nur noch Sirenen.

Freude wurde Hymne, Hymne wurde Protokoll,
Protokoll wurde Deckmantel und unter dem gleichen Takt,
schreibt man Verträge, schickt Drohnen, filmt Gedenktage.

Das Genie liebte.

Die Pflicht tötet, und sie nennt sich Freude.

Your Henker, Mr. Superintendent Andrew Lacey, failed to kill me in the prison cell. He had me in his hands and he failed. You're dolts, you worse than senseless things.

Under the paradigm of high-structured Rechtsstaatlichkeit, the court having assumed jurisdiction pursuant to § 321a ZPO, Article 6 ECHR, Article 103 GG, it is manifest that the removal of the duty norm "Pflicht" from the European Anthem, a deliberate act by the Council of Europe, constitutes a judicially reviewable breach of continuity between pre-Nazi constitutional consciousness and post-Weimar democratic legitimacy.

The consequence: a legal environment wherein a citizen may be subjected to Ward 5B containment after illegal expulsion whilst the State, knowing of detonationsfähige Sprengkörper, welded into

vehicles and dispersed globally, declines intervention.

Such omission, under Article 20 Abs. 4 GG, is unconstitutional neglect, amounts to Völkerrechtsverstoß, and falls under § 323c StGB (Gewaltanwendung durch Amtsträger).

The court is therefore ordered to
(1) reinstate Pflicht as normative principle,
(2) order immediate search of the Decker Oldtimers,
(3) grant oral hearing within twenty-one days, failing which the undersigned reserves all rights under international law.

Pursuant to Articles 60, 61 and 63 HessVerf the undersigned hereby formally applies for immediate state protection by the Land Hessen.

P.S. Versailles has cast such a long shadow.

To:
The Principal Registrar, High Court Central Office, Four Courts, Inns Quay, Dublin 7, Ireland;
and
The President of the Bundesgerichtshof, Herrenstraße 45a, 76133 Karlsruhe, Deutschland.

In the matter of the Applicant's repeated petitions for judicial review and ancillary reliefs, lodged inter alia on 16 January 2026, and in contemplation of the abject failure of the rule of law across jurisdictions, as evinced by systemic obstructions and refusals to afford the right to be heard, the undersigned hereby lodges this international Anhörungsrüge, invoking the procedural safeguards enshrined in § 321a ZPO, which mandates abatement where the right to legal hearing has been violated in a manner material to the decision, absent recourse to ordinary appeal; Article 6 ECHR, which guarantees a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent tribunal; and Article 47 EU Charter, which secures the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal in compliance with the principles of fair trial.

Be it known that on the sixteenth day of January 2026, the undersigned dispatched by registered post (tracking number RZ 060 837 IE) the afore-referenced documents, comprising the cover note, ex parte notice of motion, notice of motion for consolidation with Record No. 2025 – 6489 P, grounding affidavit sworn that day with exhibits A through D, and the impugned Form 3B, all in due form pursuant to Order 84 of the Rules of the Superior Courts as sourced from www.courts.ie and www.irishstatutebook.ie.

Fifteen days having elapsed without issuance of record numbers, stamping, or any intimation of receipt, this silence bespeaks a profound abdication of duty, contravening the imperative under Order 84 rule 21(3) of the Rules of the Superior Courts to extend time where circumstances are unforeseeable and beyond control, echoing the transnational impediments chronicled in the affidavit, including the unheeded facsimile to the Bundesgerichtshof (Aktenzeichen S18-33407) under Article 101(1) Grundgesetz as per www.gesetze-im-internet.de.

Grounds for Rüge
(1) The Applicant has, over the span of two decades, submitted multiple applications for judicial review in both Irish and German jurisdictions, including but not limited to the ex parte notice of motion dated 16 January 2026 seeking certiorari to quash Form 3B dated 18 March 2025 under Section 12 of the Mental Health Act 2001, as lodged with the High Court Central Office on or about 16 January 2026, with no acknowledgment, stamping, or hearing forthcoming to date.

(2) Said applications have been met with persistent obstructions, including harassment by members of An Garda Síochána on dates particularised as 26 November 2025, 3 December 2025, 10 December 2025, and 30 December 2025, and ultra vires refusals by court officials, such as Judge Colin Daly's deeming of the originating motion inappropriate without docketing or processing, thereby precluding the Applicant's right to be heard in contravention of the nemo iudex in causa sua principle and the habeas corpus protections under Article 40.4 Bunreacht na hÉireann.

(3) The transnational dimension is manifest in the facsimile dated 14 January 2026 to the Bundesgerichtshof (Aktenzeichen S18-33407), demanding designation of a lawful judge under Article 101(1) Grundgesetz absent Anwaltszwang and indigence barriers, with no response or abatement to date, exemplifying a concerted denial of access to justice across Member States, in derogation of the mutual recognition obligations under Article 29 Bunreacht na hÉireann and the Treaty on European Union.

(4) These cumulative failures constitute an abject subversion of the rule of law, wherein executive agents arrogate judicial functions, as proscribed by the separation of powers doctrine affirmed in Crotty v An Taoiseach [1987] IR 713, and perpetuate a state of impunity akin to the historical tyrannies condemned under Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, rendering illusory the fidelity and loyalty enjoined by Article 9.3 Bunreacht na hÉireann and the human dignity inviolable under Article 1 EU Charter.

Relief Sought
Pursuant to § 321a(5) ZPO, the proceedings shall be restored to the status quo ante the impugned closures or silences, with immediate abatement by way of:
(a) Forthwith assignment of record numbers to the judicial review proceedings [2026/_____] and plenary proceedings [2026/XXXX P];
(b) Stamping and return of filed copies;
(c) Designation of a hearing date within fourteen days hereof, with directions for an in-chambers hearing on the Limerick Circuit pursuant to Section 39 of the Courts (Supplemental Provisions) Act 1961, with protection barring Garda interference;
(d) Production of unredacted files under Section 12 Freedom of Information Act 2014;
(e) Interim injunction barring enforcement pending determination;
(f) Direction to the Director of Public Prosecutions and Staatsanwaltschaft to investigate the underlying infractions;
(g) Costs and damages for deprivation of liberty;
(h) Certification of any lawful cause for delay, failing which this dereliction shall be escalated to the Court of Justice of the European Union for infringement of fundamental rights.

This rüge is raised within the two-week notfrist from knowledge of the violations, with the one-year limitation not yet elapsed, and is submitted in writing as required.

Derek O'Barróid.

I appreciate your rigorous consideration of this pressing matter and anticipate your expeditious response.

Colbert & Daly fought to free Éire
A fundamental Right for me and you
The might of Right, not right of Might
To protect even the Devil as if it were you
If the the law does not protect all, then who, You?

Theodore Bärwald

From: Derek O'Barróid <henry.joe.mccracken.1798@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, January 30, 2026 9:31 PM
To: EuropeDirectContactCentre@edcc.ec.europa.eu <EuropeDirectContactCentre@edcc.ec.europa.eu>; willie.odea@oireachtas.ie <willie.odea@oireachtas.ie>; Jim O'Callaghan <jim.ocallaghan@oireachtas.ie>; Dee Ryan <dee.ryan@oireachtas.ie>; Simon.harris@oireachtas.ie <simon.harris@oireachtas.ie>; micheal.martin@oireachtas.ie <micheal.martin@oireachtas.ie>; Presidents info <info@president.ie>; info@stk.hessen.de <info@stk.hessen.de>; bundespraesidialamt@bpra.bund.de <bundespraesidialamt@bpra.bund.de>; roberta.metsola@europarl.europa.eu <roberta.metsola@europarl.europa.eu>; ursula.von-der-leyen@ec.eoropa.eu <ursula.von-der-leyen@ec.eoropa.eu>
Subject: Befreiung...

Derek O'Barróid,
Passport PU 2856758,
Passport Card C27040698,
Born 09/03/1968,
Am Weidebaum,
Bóthar na Duga,
Luimneach,
Éire.

To: Deputy Willie O'Dea, B.L., T.D.,
Oireachtas Éireann,
Leinster House,
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2,
Éire.

In the exalted tradition of Judge Frederick Herbert Whishaw, Baron Escher, Master of the Rolls, that austere sentinel of equity who abhorred any delegation of judicial function to executive hand, and who, in Heaven v. Pender (1883) 11 Q.B.D. 503, laid the foundation upon which Lord Atkin in Donoghue v. Stevenson [1932] A.C. 562 erected the edifice of neighbourly duty—enjoining that one must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which one can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure one's neighbour, being persons so closely and directly affected by one's act that one

ought reasonably to have them in contemplation as being so affected—I lay before you this solemn remonstrance, invoking the immutable precepts of legal duty and constitutional fidelity.

By virtue of Article 9.3° of Bunreacht na hÉireann, which exacts from every citizen fidelity to the Nation and loyalty to the State as fundamental political duties, a precept affirmed in Crotty v. An Taoiseach [1987] I.R. 713 wherein the Supreme Court declared such fidelity not a mere ceremonial obeisance but an active, enforceable obligation permeating the Oireachtas, the Executive, and every organ of State including An Garda Síochána, the Ombudsman, and the Minister for Justice, you, as a barrister-at-law and elected Deputy, are bound inexorably to uphold this mandate, lest the constitutional architecture crumble under the weight of dereliction.

Article 34.1° entrusts the administration of justice solely to courts established by law, wherein judges, acting in the exercise of their judicial functions, alone may vindicate personal rights pursuant to Article 40; "vindicate," derived from the Latin vindicare, signifying to claim by force of right, is a term reserved exclusively for the judiciary, not to be arrogated by constables or executive agents. Yet section 7(1)(c) and (1)(f) of the Garda Síochána Act 2005 (No. 20 of 2005) confers upon An Garda Síochána the function to vindicate human rights and bring criminals to justice, including by detecting and investigating crime, thereby presupposing the characterisation of individuals as criminals antecedent to judicial determination, in flagrant contravention of the presumption of innocence enshrined in Article 38.1°, which ordains that no person shall be tried on any criminal charge save in due course of law.

This statutory aberration, when juxtaposed with the inviolability of human dignity under Article 1 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the right to a fair hearing pursuant to Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights 1950, both incorporated into domestic law by virtue of Articles 29 and 15.2° of the Constitution, constitutes a profound discord, undermining the separation of powers and rendering locus standi—a citizen's birthright to seek judicial redress—illusory when the Garda preemptively adjudicate through nomenclature and action, thereby infringing the habeas corpus safeguards inherent in Article 40.4°.

Furthermore, the fiscal profligacy evinced in the allocation of ten million euros for water cannons, tasers, armoured vehicles, riot gear, and sundry paramilitary accoutrements—expenditures more befitting a besieged fortress than the peaceful polity of Éire—stands in stark antithesis to the exigencies of the rule of law, wherein special branches and rapid response units suffice without transforming An Garda Síochána into a militarised phalanx; such armament, unnecessary in a jurisdiction unplagued by insurrection, diverts resources from the augmentation of judicial benches and the expedition of dockets, perpetuating the dereliction manifest in the Ombudsman Commission's inefficacy and the successor Fiosrú under the Policing, Security and Community Safety Act 2024, wherein senior functionaries, including the Police Ombudsman Emily Logan, command emoluments disproportionate to their remedial efficacy, whilst citizen complaints languish unresolved; moreover, in epochs antecedent, characterised by greater tumult and strife—such as the vicissitudes of the 1970s and 1980s amidst the shadow of northern discord—a modest Renault 4 patrol vehicle, conjoined with the currency of respect and communal accord, sufficed for efficacious policing, sans recourse to the panoply of contemporary militarisation, as attested in historical annals of Garda vehicular deployment.

On this the fifty-fourth anniversary of Bloody Sunday, the thirtieth day of January 1972, when paratroopers under the aegis of state authority inflicted mortal wounds upon unarmed marchers in Derry, engendering a legacy of inquiry and condemnation under the European Court of Human Rights, and evoking the spectres of the Royal Ulster Constabulary's collusions, the Deutsche Demokratische Republik's Stasi surveillance, and the Gestapo's extrajudicial tyrannies, we are admonished against the perils of unchecked executive overreach; the Geneva Conventions, particularly Common Article 3, proscribe summary executions and violations sans trial, yet the 2005 Act's delegation risks emulation of such abominations, eroding the democratic order through the

arrogation of judicial prerogatives to frontline Gardaí, whose educational and cognitive competencies are ill-suited to such august responsibilities.

The architect of this enactment, Michael McDowell, S.C., erstwhile Attorney General and barrister of formidable repute, cannot plead nescience; as a Senior Counsel, he foresaw the foreseeable injuries to constitutional safeguards, yet proceeded, breaching the duty articulated by Lord Atkin and antecedent precedents, rendering res ipsa loquitur—the thing speaks for itself—in the ensuing abuses and unaccountabilities.

It therefore behooves you, Deputy O'Dea, in your capacity as a barrister-at-law and long-serving representative of Limerick City, having occupied the ministerial station at the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform antecedent to the Act's promulgation, to discharge your fiduciary obligations under Article 9.3° by initiating remedial measures: a motion in the Dáil for statutory amendment, a private member's bill to excise the offending provisions, or an urgent parliamentary question to the incumbent Minister for Justice, Jim O'Callaghan, T.D., your partisan confrère, compelling immediate rectification of this oversight or, if deliberate, the imposition of legal rigours upon its progenitors.

In fidelity to the Nation and loyalty to the State, as Baron Escher would enjoin, remembering that the constable is not the magistrate and must ever recall it, I beseech you to act with alacrity, lest history adjudge you complicit in the Republic's insidious decline.

Yours in constitutional solemnity,

Derek O'Barróid

I appreciate your rigorous consideration of this pressing matter and anticipate your expeditious response.

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